

THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XIII, No. 375.

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CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c.	25
LEADING ARTICLE—	
Opium Cultivation in China	25
SUMMARY OF NEWS.	26
EDITORIAL SELECTIONS (from <i>Daily News</i>):	
The Recreation Fund and Race Club	28
The Chinese Reader's Manual (Review)	28
Municipal	29
The Peruvian Mission to China	29
OUTPORTS &c.—	
Soochow	30
Hankow	30
Chemeh	30
Newchwang	30
Corea	31
Foochow	31
Amoy	31
Formosa	31
Canton	31
Hongkong	31
Nagasaki	32
Higo	32
Yokohama	32
PEKING GAZETTES	32
OFFICIAL PAPERS—The Recreation Fund and Race Club—Protest Against Appeal.	33
PUBLIC MEETINGS—	
The Municipal Council	34
Chinkiang Landrenters	34
The Shanghai Cricket Club	34
The Shanghai Temperance Society	36
CORRESPONDENCE—	
The Comet	37
A Chinese Reply to "Makoto" on the Formosan Question	37
Reuter and the Silk Market	38
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Richthofen on Connecting China with Europe by Rail	38
Loss of the str. <i>Laptek</i> and Canton	40
The Comet	41
Anniversary of American Independence	41
How to Destroy Malaria	41
LAW REPORTS—(officially revised)	
H. B. M. Supreme Court—	
In Bankruptcy—	
Re Michael Martin	42
Police—	
R. v. Michael Martin	43
R. v. Hadden	44
Court of U. S. Consulate-General—	
Police—	
U. S. v. Arthur	44
U. S. v. J. Mahon	44
Danish Consular Court—	
R. v. Peter Boysen	44
CLIPPINGS	48
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—	
Share Quotations	48
Market Report and Prices Current	49
Exchange, &c., &c.	52
Tea, Silk, Cotton, and Opium Returns.	

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.	
England,..... May 29	Hankow,..... July 7
San Francisco,..... June 1	Yokohama,..... " 2
Hongkong,..... July 3	Nagasaki,..... " 7
Tientsin,..... " 6	Foochow,..... " 7
Latest Mail dates in England, from China.	
Hongkong,..... April 16	Received 25th May.
Shanghai,..... " 10	

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on 5th July, Mrs. KIRCHHOFF, of a daughter.
At Ningpo, July 8th, the wife of the Rev. A. E. MOULE, of a son.
At Foochow, on the 27th June, Mrs. B. J. MORRIS, of a daughter.

At 119, Adelaide-road London, the wife of T. JACKSON, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Yokohama, of twin daughters.

DEATHS.

At Hongkong, on the 7th inst., Mr. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, of Belfast, Maine, U. S. A.
On the 16th May, at Englefield-road West, Islington, after a short illness, aged 72, MARY ANNE, widow of the late Charles Sanders, formerly of Shanghai.
On the 23rd May, at 21, Dawson place, Bayswater, in her 23rd year, FANNY, third daughter of Charles Carnie, formerly of Singapore.
At Bombay, on the 15th June, in his 67th year, Mr. F. J. BUXEY, late of Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per P. M. str. *New York*, for Yokohama—Messrs. F. Wheeler, W. J. Sломann, and I. J. Caffey. For San Francisco—Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. Rickard, and 2 children and servant. Per str. *Menelaus*, for Foochow—Mr. Morewood. Per str. *Sin Nanzing*—Rev. J. Barrett, B.A., and Mrs. Thomas. Per str. *Plymouth Rock*, for Chinkiang—Comte de Rochechouart and Comte de D'Junicourt. Per str. *Paoting*, for Tientsin—Mr. Kleczkowski. For Newchwang—Mrs. Fabris and 5 children, and Mr. J. Fabris.
ARRIVED.—Per str. *Paoting*, from Tientsin—Capt. A. Garcia y Garcia, Dr. Elmore, O. Freyre, and F. Benavidez and servant. From Chefoo—Sir Edmund Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. Rickard and two children. Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Newchwang—Mr. Thatcher. Per str. *Shantung*—Messrs. Coryell, Biglow, and Breeze. Per str. *Appin*, from Chefoo—Mr. Coutiris, and 38 Chinese. Per M. M. str. *Menzaleh*, from Marseilles—Messrs. Hancock, Acheson, Von Franquemont, and Dillon, and Mrs. Dillon. From Saigon—Mr. A. Causseau. Per str. *Haiching*—60 Chinese. Per str. *Mahua*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Richards, Messrs. W. H. Cowley, C. W. Gow, Jacob, 1 Portuguese, and 72 Chinese. Per str. *Glenroy*, from Hongkong—Mr. Zacharias Banco and servant. Per str. *Ajax*, from Liverpool—Miss Edkins, and Mr. Hume. Per P. M. str. *Nevada*, from Yokohama—Mr. F. W. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin, Messrs. R. H. Boyce, C. G. Osgood, and 4 in Steerage. From Higo—Capt. J. C. Skeg, and 4 in Steerage. From Nagasaki—Dr. Watson, Capt. Granger and servant, Messrs. Oscar Steglich, J. A. Patter, and 2 in Steerage. Per str. *Dragon*, from Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Batchelor, Mrs. Davidson, and 75 Chinese. Per str. *Nanking*, from Hankow—Mr. Evans. From Kiukiang—Mrs. Margall. From Chinkiang—Mr. Salter.
LEAVING.—Per *Cathay*—for Hongkong, His Excellency Capt. Garcia y Garcia, Dr. Elmore, Lieut. O. Freyre, M. J. Benavides, and European servant; Messrs. Thos. Vonden, E. A. Hooper, W. H. Cowley, C. G. Osgood, and Miss Young; for Venice, Mr. J. H. Evans, and Mr. and Mrs. Marvin.

WANTED.

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD" Nos. 356 and 357 of dates February 26th and March 5th, 1874. Parties having copies of above which they do not require would very much oblige by sending same to 7, Hankow Road.
n 11y 148 Shanghai, 9th July, 1874.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* and *Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.30 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1874.

Now and then, as if to prove the utter want of any settled principle in Chinese Government, we have the matter of the cultivation of opium alluded to. A few years ago, the Powang distinguished himself by destroying a portion of the crop in Mongolia, and this year Tso Tsung-tang, Viceroy of Kansuh, comes forward requesting that certain Mandarins within his province be punished, for permitting the growth within their districts. Did we not know that the opium production of Kansuh is second only to that of Szé-chuen, and that its drug is quoted openly in the market, we might be misled into supposing that, at last, we had lighted on an official who was determined to rid his district of the offence of growing opium, and whose only object was to obey the imperial behests regarding the noxious drug. When we come to look into the matter, we however find that, out of the whole province, one of the largest in China, but four districts are placed under a ban, and the rest are passed over in utter silence. What reason Tso had for selecting the four, we are not informed, but as the edict carefully refrains from any allusion to opium being grown elsewhere in the province, and as it is notorious that more or less the entire of Kansuh is occupied with opium cultivation, we may conclude that other causes besides the laudable one of putting an effective end to the growth of the poppy have really been effectual. We have over and over again shown how utterly useless was the haphazard way in which the same high official came down on the special district where opium was grown, utterly ignoring the fact that right and left the cultivation of the plant was being carried on with perfect impunity. Such conduct, while it really had no effect in checking production, was extremely likely to cause rebellion or disaffection, and could be defended on no principle,

either of justice or expediency. The high officials seem determined, however, to keep the sore open, ready in its due course to result in serious disease in the whole body politic. And now, while we are narrating what the Imperial Government has been doing in Kansuh, let us turn to a province a little nearer to ourselves. Chehkiang is a much more important province. Its population is greater, its products more valuable. It is, besides, within a very few days steam of Tientsin, to which annually it sends large quantities of rice to feed the garrison of Peking. It provides silk for the Imperial household, raises a large revenue from salt, remits considerable sums from its various custom, houses and barriers, and, moreover, supplies the Empire with more mandarins in proportion to its population, than any other province in China. Under these circumstances, we might expect to find Chehkiang a model province. Certainly no one, with any faith in *Peking Gazettes*, would suppose that the Government which punishes the magistrates of four out of the way districts in Kansuh, permits the cultivation of opium unchecked in the province of Chehkiang. Yet we find that the poppy is now a recognised crop, even within the jurisdiction of the provincial capital itself; and that everywhere, down even to the prefecture of Ningpo itself, the forbidden drug is being produced in large quantities. If there were one point on which we might look for some little consistency on the part of the Chinese Government, it might be expected to be this one point of opium growing, yet the same utter want of any principle of good faith, or good government, is to be noted here as elsewhere.

Summary of News.

A mail for America left on the 8th inst., by the P. M. S. *New York*.

A mail for Europe leaves to-morrow by the P. & O. str. *Cathay*.

The European mail of 22nd May, arrived on the 7th, by the M. M. str. *Menzaleh*, and that of May 29th, on the following day, by the P. & O. str. *Malwa*.

The following Reuter's telegrams have been received during the week:—

Major General Colborne leaves for Hongkong in the middle of July.

The Dutch First Chamber rejected, almost unanimously, a motion to discuss the Acheen war papers.

The Postmaster-General has arranged with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for a revision of their contract. The Southampton steamers are to pass the Canal, and the Brindisi mail to be accepted (accelerated) by 24 hours.

In the Commons, Mr. Butt moved to restore the Irish Parliament for exclusively Irish affairs, the Imperial Parliament re-

serving the exclusive control of Imperial affairs. Mr. Ball vigorously opposed, and said the proposal was fraught with danger to England and utter ruin for Ireland. The Marquis of Hartington, on behalf of the Liberal party, repudiated Home rule, and the discussion was adjourned until Thursday.

The Plimsoll Commission report deprecates extensively official survey or legislative regulations, and urges the preservation of the full responsibility of ship-owners for masters and crews, by invigorating the Marine department, and improving the system of investigation in the event of casualties. The Commissioners condemn the existing system of Marine Insurance, and recommend a complete revision of the laws relating thereto.

The Quarter's Revenue is 17½ millions. The Bonapartist Journal, "*The Pays*," has been acquitted. OBITUARY.—Goulard.

The French Press consider the Count Chambord's Manifesto renders the restoration finally impossible.

The suspension of L'Union has led to a serious crisis.

Lord Derby said that England acquiesced in the Brussels Conference conditionally, that they exclude discussion on International Laws governing the relations with belligerents, especially in Maritime Warfare, and declines to make vague new engagements. The British Delegate was not a Plenipotentiary, but merely to watch proceedings.

Mr. Bourke, replying to a question, said that the Woosung correspondence was being continued.

We give to-day a translation of Baron von Richthofen's treatise on the most natural route for connecting China with Europe by railway.

We have to acknowledge a copy of a pamphlet containing the late M. Francis Garnier's notes of a journey he made in Central China, Valley of the Yangtze, between May and August of last year, and which, accompanied by a map, is published by the Geographical Society of Paris.

The O. S. S. Co.'s *Ajaz* arrived at Woosung on Wednesday morning, but was unable to cross the Bar, though drawing only 19 feet 9 inches. Six barges were sent down, along with a large number of coolies from the Company's stevedore, to lighten her by 300 tons, and she came up river next day.

The *Glenartney* was telegraphed some days ago as having passed the Canal, and there being no intimation that the *Agamemnon* has yet done so, the inference is that the former steamer has headed her in the race home. Indeed, the continued absence of news regarding the latter leads to fears that she may have broken down.

Two serious wrecks, of which we give particulars elsewhere, have to be reported this week. The s.s. *Lapteik* ran on a rock near Keelung harbour, Formosa, on the 28th ult., while on her voyage from Swatow to Shanghai. She was beached in time to save her from sinking, but it is believed will be a total wreck.—The s.s. *Canton* from Foochow to London with teas, was totally lost on Min Reef, a few hours after starting on her voyage on the 7th instant.

The European mail of the 22nd May was brought on by the M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, which has been running to Yokohama, and whose place on that line

has been taken by the *Tanais*. The regular steamer, the *Donnai*, remained at Hongkong, to overhaul her engines.

At a numerously attended meeting of the Cricket Club held on Monday, Mr. J. Priestley Tate in the chair, it was resolved *nem. con.*, on the motion of Mr. Manson, seconded by Mr. Maitland, that, in view of the perpetual injunction recently obtained by the Race Club, it was advisable the Committee should write and request the Stewards of the Race Club to allow the pavilion to remain as it now stands, and that the Cricket Club should not be parties to any further appeal against the decision of the Chief Judge. A full report will be found elsewhere.

At the Supreme Court, on Thursday, before Sir Edmund Hornby, Chief Judge, (R. A. Mowat, Esq., being also on the Bench), Mr. W. V. Drummond, barrister, made an *ex-parte* motion on behalf of the Trustees of the Recreation Fund, for permission to appeal to the Privy Council to set aside the perpetual injunction made by his Lordship in the recent action, "*The Shanghai Race Club v. the Shanghai Cricket Club*." Exigencies of space prevent our giving more than a brief outline of the discussion that ensued, to-day. The application was argued at considerable length between his Lordship and Mr. Drummond, the latter stating that the present motion was made under the 131st section of the Order in Council, which refers to the grounds on which such an appeal may be made, and sets forth that the value of the property in dispute, or the matter at issue, must be to the amount of \$2,500. In order to meet that contingency, he had filed an affidavit, signed by two of the trustees, who, Mr. Drummond said, considered themselves the parties aggrieved by his Lordship's decision, and had therefore instructed him to apply for permission to appeal for its reversal. The 136th section of the Order in Council also requires that security shall be given within one month to the value of the property in question, and he, therefore, under the provision, had obtained the security of three of the trustees up to the maximum amount required—\$2,500. The amount was tendered by Messrs. Keswick, Forbes, and Cameron, and therefore everything necessary to be done before moving for permission to appeal had been done before coming into Court.—His Lordship asked in what way the Recreation Fund property was affected by the perpetual injunction to restrain the Cricket Club—how were they aggrieved?—Mr. Drummond said the recent proceedings were to try a right, and the injunction then made applied to the whole of the property. If, therefore, the Recreation Fund Trustees desired to build, they could not do so—they would be liable to repeated actions,—and, in fact, the effect of the injunction was to restrain them for ever from exercising their rights over their own property, and prevent them putting it to more profitable uses, if they desired to do so. It reduced the land from the condition of building land to that of arable land, therefore materially affecting its value as property.—His Lordship said he could not restrain the Trustees if they desired to

build, and he could not see how his decree affected their rights of ownership.—Mr. Drummond urged that if they were to commence to build to-morrow, under the present wording of the decision, an injunction would be probably applied for at once against them, and the building stopped. If that would not be the effect of the injunction, he did not know what it meant.—After much discussion on technical points of law, in what were adduced as analogous cases, his Lordship said, in order that there may be no delay, he would at once refuse the application for permission to appeal, and for that refusal he would give his reasons probably in three or four days. Appeal, by petition to Her Majesty, is still possible, however, under the 139th section of the Order in Council.

At the Mixed Court on Saturday, before Chén and Dr. Yates, two owners of jinrickshas were brought up, charged with plying for hire without license. It was shown that 500 licenses having been granted, no more were issued by the Council. The two defendants, however, caused a number of forged licences to be written by a Ningpo man, formerly in the service of the Council, and issued to thirty coolies. The trick was discovered, the coolies and their vehicles were impounded, and the men of course confessed who were their employers. The vehicles were taken to the Central Police Station compound, and one of the Canton men and the Ningpo man, were caught. The Canton man was fined \$25, and the Ningpo man, \$10—the full penalty being \$50. On Saturday night, the Bund at Hongkew, in the neighbourhood of Chiarini's Circus especially, and also in the French Concession at Kin-lee-yune, was the scene of much excitement, consequent upon the crowds of jinrickshas either plying for hire or conveying passengers. The rule of the road, if a coolie ever knew it, was quite forgotten, and at times the racing, screeching, and hollalaing was startling. The police were active, and no doubt prevented serious mischief, and that, considering the heat, deserves mention.

An unusual case was partly heard on Thursday before the Court of the Danish Consulate. Peter Boysen, a member of the English Municipal Police, was summoned for assaulting a Chinese woman, forcibly entering a house, and stealing a dog. Counsel was retained on both sides, and the Court sat from two o'clock until half-past six. The case for the complainant was concluded, and that for the defendant opened, when the Court adjourned until Monday, at two o'clock, there being still some six or seven witnesses to be examined. The famous mother Hubbard's dog could not possibly have undergone more or greater changes than the remarkable animal whose rambling propensities, some 12 months ago, are alleged to have led to the occupation of a Consular Court, two lawyers, two reporters, and "ever so many" witnesses, as Taffy says, for nearly five hours; with a prospect of another five in probably still more enjoyable weather. This unhappy animal had had his nose slit, had been shot in the throat, had had his hairy tail cut, was frequently clipped, often washed,

and after all turns up in custody of the Police—just where a dog of such unmistakeable Snarleyowistic proclivities might be expected to be. At the adjourned hearing on Monday, the evidence on behalf of the defendant was resumed, all the witnesses then called swearing that the dog was his property, and had been so for more than twenty months. Then followed lengthy addresses by the Counsel on both sides, and the Court again adjourned, saying they would give judgment on Wednesday. On that day, there was another assembling, the result being that the defendant was acquitted on all the charges. As he himself confessed to having removed the dog from the complainant's house, the Court, to mark their disapproval of such a step, ordered him to pay all costs, at the same time directing the complainant to pay him \$50 as compensation for bringing such grave criminal charges against him, as compelled him to go to the expense of employing legal assistance.

A Comet has been visible during the past week. A few notes regarding the phenomenon will be found elsewhere.

Chiarini's Circus opened in Shanghai on Friday the 3rd instant, and has been performing since to good houses.

The Wind Instrument Society's Band has been passing through a crisis caused by the defection of the paid members, who, notwithstanding an engagement they entered into to form part of the Wind Band for the Summer, have been led by superior pay offered them by the Circus people, to desert the Society which has been their mainstay during past seasons. The Society, however, unwilling to disappoint their friends, strained every nerve to hunt up recruits, and bring back retired members, so as to dispense at once and finally with the services of those who have failed in their agreements with them. Wednesday night was their first attempt under the new conditions, and after judiciously toning down public expectation, they prepared an agreeable surprise by coming out in greater force than ever. Some of the selections were new, and were performed in a style highly creditable to the conductor as well as to the musicians if it was arrived at without the usual practice. The whole programme was given with equal spirit and care. The night was very hot, and the visitors with whom the garden was crowded must have felt particularly grateful to the Amateurs, for giving them an inducement to spend a few hours in the only place in the Settlement where existence was tolerable.

The heat has been very severe during the past week, the thermometer showing a daily record of over 90 Fahr. in the shade. On Saturday last, between 8 and 9 a.m., Police Constable Persihl, while on duty in the Public Gardens, was suddenly struck down by heat apoplexy. He was carried to the Central Station, and remained in a very precarious condition until about noon, when he manifested symptoms of recovery, and gradually regained consciousness. He had just a few days before been informed of the Council's resolution to invalid him, on account of debilitated health, and has since left for England.

We hear that the whole of the land

required for the Shantung Promontory Lighthouse has been granted, and that the foundation is already laid.

A meeting of landrenters was held at CHINKIANG on the 3rd instant, in reference to the bridge connecting the C. N. Co.'s hulk *Cadiz* with the Bund. The past action of the Municipal Council in the matter was approved, but it was resolved to represent to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the desirability of arranging its position so as to avoid any further complications.

The CHEMEH rioters resumed their aggressive talk when they returned home after the late trial, but when Mr. Corbett visited the City he was received with great civility.

From NEWCHWANG we hear of a revival of Chinese intercourse and trade with Corea, the new Government being more liberal than the Regency.

The FORMOSAN question has undergone no change, but notes of active preparation on the Chinese side lead foreigners to anticipate war should Japan persist in occupying the island.

The Chinese Merchants Co.'s steamer *Leeyuen*, from Tientsin, brings a couple of Gatling guns (mitrailleuse) and a considerable quantity of ammunition, intended for the use of the Chinese forces in Formosa. The Gatlings, which we believe were turned out at Nanking Arsenal, have been allowed to fall into a lamentable state of disrepair, as regards carriages and gear, and whether they retain their effectiveness in other respects is a question. We understand that the next trip of the *Leeyuen* will be southward, probably with the above noticed and other war material.

An old artilleryman passing along Honan Road the other day, had his eye attracted by some new gun carriages for land batteries, in a native carpenter's workshop—a new department of industry for the Settlements. Observing some rather important omissions in the details of the work, he remarked upon them, and was given to understand that the Chinese gunner regarded them as superfluous, simplicity taking precedence of scientific accuracy. The carriages, of which there were sixteen, capable of carrying weighty ordnance, are said to be destined for an inland city.

The members of the Peruvian Legation arrived on Monday per steamer *Panoting*, from TIENTSIN. His Excellency Captain Garcia y Garcia has concluded a Treaty and Convention with China, by which complete reciprocity in the treatment of subjects of the respective countries is secured, and a Chinese Mission to enquire into the state of the Chinese labourers in Peru provided for. An account of the doings of the Peruvian Mission will be found on another page. The Mission leaves for Hongkong by the English mail.

It will be seen that the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China has got judgment against Joseph Joshua, of Damascus, for the enormous amount in which it was involved by Joshua & Brother of SINGAPORE. The total must exceed £100,000.

Other Coast and Japan news will be found under our Outport heading.

Editorial Selections.

THE RECREATION FUND AND RACE CLUB.

WE publish to-day a Protest addressed to the Recreation Fund Trustees against the proposed appeal from the Chief Judge's decision in the late injunction case. It bears such a large number of signatures as must convince the Trustees how unpopular that step would be. No doubt, as one of their members remarked at the Cricket meeting, the Trustees when they responded to the order to show cause against the injunction, never expected to be involved in the legal labyrinth they have been, but now that a decision has been given, by the Court which appointed them, and endorsed by the public for whom they hold the property in trust, it would seem anything but right to keep up a profitless strife between two public institutions. There ought, moreover, to be none other than public considerations in the matter; and though the Trustees may be prepared personally to bear the costs of appeal, that cannot free them from a grave responsibility if they again drag the Race Club into Court, when that Club has already, to the satisfaction of all Shanghai, with but few exceptions, demonstrated that its contention was good. The Trustees profess, through the emphatic utterances of one of their body, not to have and never to have had any wish or intention to build on the land in the interior of the Race Course, therefore no principle of duty to the property whose value present or prospective formed one of their arguments in Court, can justify them in seeking to obtain a reversal of the Chief Judge's decision. And if they have not that ulterior object, it were a thousand pities that, for their personal satisfaction, they should prolong a litigation which ought never to have occurred, and which the public earnestly desire to see terminate with the position already arrived at. We do not propose, in putting forward a few considerations which arise on the document we publish to-day, to go over ground which has already had the turf worn off it so to speak, but we may recall that, on the facts, it was very clear the Race Club looked upon the sale of the land to the Recreation Fund, for the use of such institutions as those which have since occupied it, as subserving the object they had in view of keeping it open; and there can be no doubt that, equally, the purchasers of the land for public use entered on it with an understanding that the Course which formed their "ring fence" boundary, had rights which they were expected and fully intended to respect. All this was very clearly brought out in Sir Edmund Hornby's exhaustive judgment. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that all the public interests required on either side might have been arranged in the friendly manner which appears to have subsisted

when the two institutions came first to be connected, and a return to which would best satisfy the public. Victory in a legal contest might be very pleasant, but it would not enable the Fund Trustees, if we are to believe the statement of their intentions, and if we are to regard the terms on which the Trust was constituted, (as set forth in the second paragraph of the Protest), to do anything more than they have been able to do hitherto. For purposes of recreation the ground is as good as ever, and by arrangement with the Race Club might perhaps be somewhat improved. If the result of appeal were to cancel the injunction, the Race Club could no longer feel safe in the possession of their property for a single season; while its existence actually imposes no fresh restriction on the proprietors of the interior of the Course. And should the Race Club desire to find another location for their course, the injunction would naturally lapse, and the Recreation Fund employ their portion of the ground as they pleased. It has been said that the Trustees were acting on the defensive, but in the matter of the pavilion roof they were, through their tenants, rather the aggressors, and required the Race Club to institute proceedings in which, *de jure* plaintiffs, they were *de facto* defendants. The Court declared in favour of the position taken up by the Race Club, the *vox populi* is raised against appeal, and as there appears to be no practical result to be gained by that step except to place the Race Club entirely at the mercy of the Recreation Fund, while the converse can never be the case, we feel called upon to give what support we can to the Protest we have been asked to publish.

The motion for appeal was argued on Thursday, and as will be found from a summary of the proceedings given elsewhere, his Lordship refuses the application. The proceeding in Court shows that, for reasons best known to themselves, the Protest has had no weight with the Trustees, but it remains to be seen whether they will now petition her Majesty in Council for leave to appeal.

REVIEW.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL. A Handbook of biographical, historical, mythological, and general literary reference. By WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS, Chinese Secretary to H.B.M.'s Legation at Peking, etc., etc.—Shanghai, American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1874, pp. XXI. and 440 in 8vo.

It constitutes one of the most remarkable features of the actual state of Western knowledge and culture that, while their researches are in every direction being extended to, and even beyond, the visible limits of nature, China and her people—China, a luxuriant mental oasis amidst the surrounding sterility of Eastern Asia—a people comprehending well-nigh a third of the human species, tracing its unbroken history up to the twenty-fourth century before our era, and possessing a literature in vastness and antiquarian value surpassed by no other,—should form a gigantic blank, or little more than such a blank,

within the crowded, varied, and brilliant sphere of our intellectual life, our comparative philosophy, our speculative and ambitious universalism. Yet so it is; and, startling as the fact may appear, it is readily accounted for by the great distances which separate "Far Cathay" from the centres of our civilisation; the isolating policy of Eastern Governments, inviting conquest rather than intercourse; and the unusual difficulties of the Chinese written language.

In recent times, however, the external barriers which kept our intellectual existence divided from that of the most ancient nation of the present day, have partly been removed; the language and the dialects of this country have been studied by a growing number of more or less competent scholars; a valuable guide to its immense literature has been placed at the disposal of the Western public; translations of the Chinese classics, of some novels, and a few other works and treatises, have conveyed to us a faint notion of the compass, variety, solidity, and linguistic beauties of that literature; numerous essays, including the bulky volumes of Du Halde and the Jesuit Fathers, have disseminated in Europe and America a certain amount of general, though not always very reliable, and frequently erroneous, information, touching Chinese matters; the late, now almost forgotten, Burlingame Mission, whatever may be thought of its diplomatic character and political objects, has contributed in no mean degree towards intensifying and universalizing the interest taken in China and the Chinese; a first attempt has been made to establish a connecting-link between "the Central State" and ancient Greece; the idea has arisen, and is gaining ground, that Western civilisation may be indebted to China in a far higher measure than is at present suspected; and ere long, we doubt not, the history of this country, critically digested by Western learning, will be seen to arise, a colossus, before our ignorance, and demand, for all time to come, a place and a position commensurate with its importance in Western "Histories of the World."

Under these circumstances, and with the number of Chinese students and readers interested in Chinese affairs rapidly increasing, a great want has, of late years, made itself felt for a work of reference which, in a condensed form, should give a sufficient amount of information of a biographical, historical, mythological, and general literary character, to render the reading upon Chinese subjects not only intelligible, but profitable, by furnishing a clue to and illustrating that conventional phraseology and those numerous allusions which, taking with the Chinese the character of a canon of literary art, present themselves at every turn in their literature, and form one of the chief difficulties of the language. To meet this want is the object of the work before us.

We need not remind our readers that, in China, there exist no public libraries, and that no private libraries are accessible to strangers, unless we except the handsome and annually increasing collection of the Russian Legation in Peking. Neither exist there an organised book trade, nor

"Publishers' Circulars," nor "Quaritch's Catalogues," nor any other catalogues whether of old or new books for sale. Shanghai knows not what is published at Ningpo, and Ningpo is ignorant of what books are produced at Nanking. How difficult it is simply to ascertain the existence of recent publications, we may, by way of illustration, quote a passage from our author's introduction: "To the author's great regret," Mr. Mayers states, "he became aware only after his manuscript had passed into the printer's hands of the appearance of a work in 24 volumes, published in 1869, which is devoted exclusively to notices of the statesmen and scholars of the present dynasty."

These remarks will serve to indicate the full extent of obligation under which the public are to Mr. Mayers for the treatise under review,—a treatise, based on the careful digest of a score of mostly voluminous Chinese works, and which, in fact, few living men besides the author could have produced. We do not mean to insinuate that there are not in this country a certain number of foreign sinologues quite competent, with the aid of native teachers, to have undertaken a similar labor. But more than this was here required. A thorough knowledge of the colloquial language sufficed not. It had to be complemented by an adequate knowledge of the written language and literature of China, as the basis of independent criticism; by an unwearying love of study; and a rare perseverance in historical research. Few, very few, of our sinologues combine such a diversity of qualifications; and among these very few, our author, undoubtedly, holds a foremost place.

Having said this much, it becomes almost a work of supererogation on our part to commend the handbook of Mr. Mayers as scholarly and practically useful, as it is a novel and interesting addition to our literature, to public favor. To the Chinese student, and the reader upon literary matters connected with China, it is indispensable. To the historian it is hardly less so. To the intellectual public at large it opens up, in its biographical section, embracing nearly a thousand articles, a new world of human action, motive, and thought. Most of these life-sketches are admirably drawn, spiritedly described, richly interspersed with old sayings, proverbs, anecdotes, legends, and traditions. They form reading as delightful as instructive. The remaining portion of the book, consisting of "Numerical Categories" and "Chronological Tables," of their very nature exclude a similar praise; but, for their absence of literary attraction they fully make up in practical usefulness.

That, despite of all its superior merits and excellencies, the work before us is not free from some inaccuracies and defects, need it be intimated? It would, under the circumstances, be almost a miracle were it otherwise. The author's views regarding, and remarks upon certain points of chronology, also betray little familiarity with this science; and no one will be more surprised at finding himself raised to "an authority on astronomy," than our excel-

lent friend Mr. John Williams, F.S.A. But where, as in the present case, minor errors or omissions are lost amidst a mass of new, solid, and valuable information, it would be invidious to use the former for the purpose of detracting from the latter. Let us indulge, rather, in the hope that the onerous and responsible duties of his present position may yet leave to Mr. Mayers leisure to accumulate materials for a more comprehensive second edition of his work, which we anticipate will be called for at no distant day.

In conclusion, we consider it a pleasing duty to quote from the author's preface the generous and well-merited terms in which he acknowledges "the ready sympathy and assistance received at the hands of a friend," in the matter of proof reading, and seeing the work through the press. "Mr. Ernest T. Holwill, of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Service," he writes, "whose attainments in Chinese abundantly qualify him to apply a critical judgment in the execution of such a task, has from first to last discharged this necessary duty in a manner which calls for the expression of the author's sincerest gratitude." The more do we regret our inability to extend an analogous praise to the conductors of the American Presbyterian Mission Press, to whom the issue of the work has been entrusted, and who have shown little appreciation of the trust thus reposed in them.

MUNICIPAL.

We published, last week, the minutes of Municipal meeting of 22nd June, together with reports for the month from various departments. The refusal of the Taotai to contribute to the cost of bridges was intimated, and it was resolved to address the Consuls setting forth the grounds on which the Municipality consider the Chinese should contribute. It would be well, we think, if the Municipality were to come to some more specific understanding on the whole question of inter-municipal relations with the native authorities than seems to exist at present, both as to contributions to public objects and the levying of certain dues.—The straightening and widening of Nankin Road, near Messrs. Watson & Co.'s, which is just now going on, has been rendered possible by the purchase of the necessary ground at the rate of Tls 5,000 per *mow*—a very reasonable rate, though it makes such improvement expensive. No street in the place requires alteration more, however: Nankin road is the centre of the system of traffic in the English Settlement, yet it is more crooked and confined than any other. A few other roads are also being given a larger latitude.—The sorting of the mails before arrival is no doubt a convenience, but as sorting really falls within the round of postal duty, whether it be done afloat or ashore, that scarcely forms a ground for exempting the Post Office from assessment. The public expect to be served in the best way the Post Office officials can devise, and have to thank them for remarkably efficient service; but the public in detail and corporately are situated very differently, and the

corporate representatives would be admitting a dangerous principle were they to accede to the suggestion contained in our obliging Postmaster's letter of 12th June.—It is satisfactory to find that the Dues on Merchandise show an increase over last year of Tls. 1,570 for April and May, but it is unsafe to judge of the year by isolated months.—The only other point we think it necessary to refer to is the observation in the Watch Committee's report, that the Committee consider there is no necessity to interfere with signboards and hawkers' stands in the native quarter. We should be very reluctant to suggest a harassing interference with our native fellow-residents, but we do think some of the signboards are rather low, while others project too much. The stands often block the sides of streets for a considerable distance out, and incommode traffic; and as the tendency is to encroach still further, a little mild repression would do good. To permit these encroachments is not only to accommodate a few to the inconvenience of many, but sometimes to act unfairly by the shopkeepers in the neighborhood, and to perpetuate a system which modern street regulation is opposed to.

THE PERUVIAN MISSION TO CHINA.

I have now the pleasure to report the following international event, which has just taken place at Tientsin; so that it may be on record in the *North-China Daily News* for the benefit of the future Foreign-Chinese historian.

At 10 a.m. on the 26th June, 1874, in the public building situated near the north gate of the city of Tientsin, and known to Chinese by the name of Tang-hang-kung-so, a Treaty in perpetuity was concluded and signed between Peru and China—on the part of the Government of China by H. E. Le Hung-chang, Plenipotentiary; and on the part of the Government of Peru by H. E. Captain Garcia y Garcia, the Plenipotentiary for that country; and it may be further remarked that this is the first treaty which China has made with a South American State.

H. E. Captain Garcia, accompanied by Mr. J. F. Elmore, L.L.D., as secretary of Legation, and by Messrs. Freyre, Garland, and Benavides, as attachés, arrived in Tientsin on the 23rd day of October last, for the purpose of negotiating this treaty. Captain Garcia, having engaged the services of Mr. John A. T. Meadows as interpreter to the Legation, on the afternoon of the day of his arrival at Tientsin, addressed a Chinese note to H. E. Le Hung-chang, the Imperial Commissioner, then resident there, informing him that he would call on him at his Yamun at 4 p.m. on the following day. Captain Garcia, accompanied by Secretary Elmore and Interpreter Meadows, called on the Commissioner at the time mentioned. From that hour till two days before the departure of the Commissioner for Paoting-foo, in his position of Governor-General of the province of Chihli, on the 18th Dec. last, the Minister had constant communication, either personally or by letter, with him, or with his deputy, the Customs

Taotai, regarding the object of his mission to China. Nothing, however, up to that time had been definitively settled, when public business of importance compelled the Imperial Commissioner to depart for Paouting-foo—the capital of the province, and formerly the residence of the Governor-General throughout the whole year—for the winter. In consequence of the Commissioner having thus to depart, the Chinese Foreign-office in Peking, known now generally by the outer world as well as by the Chinese under the name of the Tsung-li Yamen, had, at the suggestion of Mr. Wade, H. B. M.'s Minister at the metropolis, arranged with him that the Peruvian Minister should spend the winter at Peking. Captain Garcia, accompanied by his suite, accordingly left Tientsin at the same time that the Commissioner left for Paouting-foo, and arrived at Peking on the 21st Dec. last. His Excellency and part of his suite took up their residence in the German Hotel; while the other part of the suite—the Chinese department—did so in the French Hotel. Some few days later—in fact, as soon as the Peruvian Minister had concluded his visits on the Foreign Ministers, and the latter had returned his calls—Captain Garcia addressed to Prince Kung a note saying he would visit His Highness on the following day. This he accordingly did, accompanied by Secretary Elmore and Interpreter Meadows; and the reception which his Excellency met with was of the most flattering description, both for himself and for his country. On the 5th January following, Prince Kung, accompanied by the Ministers of State Chung-lun, Shin Kwei-fun, and Chung-how, called on Captain Garcia at the German Hotel—the Peruvian Legation for the time being; and on the following day the Ministers of State Wan-seang, Paoukeun, and Ching-lin, did the same.

During the winter, Captain Garcia and Secretary Elmore were engaged in drawing up the draft of a Treaty for negotiation with the Imperial Commissioner after his return to Tientsin; and Captain Garcia sent this draft of the Treaty to the Tsung-le Yamen for examination, and after that to be forwarded to the Commissioner. Directly Captain Garcia was made aware of the return of Le to Tientsin, he called on the Ministers of the Tsung-le Yamen and took leave of them. The Peruvian Legation left Peking on the 27th April, on its return to Tientsin, where it arrived on the 30th idem. On the following day, Captain Garcia, accompanied as hitherto by Secretary Elmore and Interpreter Meadows, paid a visit to the Imperial Commissioner, when negotiations again commenced respecting the concluding of the Treaty. On the 1st June the arrangements were ended, as to its wording, and as to that of a special agreement in regard to the position of the Chinese laborers in Peru. Afterwards, till the day of signature, the Spanish and Chinese departments of the Legation were occupied in making the necessary fair copies of the Treaty and special agreement, for the signature of the Plenipotentiaries, which were affixed, as already mentioned above, on the 26th day of June, 1874, at the Tang-hang kung-so, in Tientsin.

H. E. Captain Garcia, a man of great ability, and selected by his Government on that account to carry out the difficult mission of Peru to China, had, ere he could conclude the Treaty, many formidable obstacles to surmount; and if he had not had, besides, patience fully equal to that ascribed to a certain person in Jewish history, he would never have accomplished so successfully as he has done the object of his mission.

It is true, and must ever be borne in mind in connection with the success of the Mission, that in Secretary Elmore, a man who had been trained up as a public servant in the Peruvian Foreign-office department, and who, in that position, had assisted in the making of several treaties between Peru and Foreign Countries, H. E. Captain Garcia, from beginning to end of the negotiations, had great assistance, based on much experience, in the making of the treaty with China.

It must likewise be mentioned that H. E. Le, the Imperial Commissioner, shewed every disposition to negotiate a treaty based on honorable terms to both countries. His Excellency had to keep in mind, throughout, that the responsibility of the protection of the persons and interests of something like 100,000 Chinese, at present resident in Peru, lay upon his shoulders. It became, accordingly, his duty, as the Chinese Plenipotentiary, to take every necessary measure to insure that his nationals should have accorded to them by the Peruvian Government the same rights, immunities, and privileges which are accorded to foreigners of other countries resident in Peru; and that the Chinese there should hereafter enjoy on equal terms with the peoples of the most favored nations, full protection on the part of the Peruvian Government for their persons and for their properties. H. E. consequently deemed it necessary, besides concluding the treaty, to arrange with the Peruvian Plenipotentiary, by a special convention, that a Chinese Commission should at once proceed to Peru to institute an investigation into the condition of the Chinese laborers in that country, for the information of the Chinese Government.

Under all these circumstances, then, it is not to be wondered at that the negotiations should have occupied so long a period as they have actually taken up. Chinese subjects in Peru, and Peruvian citizens in China, are now on the same footing as the subjects of the most favored nations. These have been the results of the eight months' negotiations; with these results the Governments of both countries are perfectly satisfied; and it is to be hoped that their people will be equally so.

The Peruvian Legation leave Tientsin for Shanghai by the S. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Paouting," to-morrow morning.

* * * *

Tientsin, 30th June, 1874.

Outports.

SOOCHOW.

There is a criminal in Soochow whose fate has excited considerable interest among the Chinese, who really take little

notice of the death of one woman. She is described as a remarkably beautiful young woman, whose parents committed suicide because of her unfilial conduct. In what respect she failed in showing that piety which is the chief of all virtue in a Chinaman's eye, we are not informed. She is from the north of the river, is about nineteen years old; her parents hanged themselves. She has been condemned to die, and will be decapitated at no very distant day.

HANKOW.

Messrs. Gordon Bros'. Circular of 7th inst. reports that the demand for manufactured goods during the past fortnight has been almost entirely confined to best makes of Grey Shirtings and T-Cloths. Prices have fluctuated but little, excepting for Dewhurst's 9-10 lbs. Grey Shirtings and Long Ells, which are nominally higher, although no sales have been reported at the advanced quotations. Stocks in dealers' hands are said to be small. Second crop Teas have been placed on the market, and received considerable attention. Prices are generally £1.1 over last year's rates, and the quality of the 2nd crop (excepting a few of the best chops from Sun Yang) slightly inferior. Arrivals are by no means heavy, and the 2nd crop will probably be somewhat short of last year. The total Export to date is 2,584,746-lbs. under that of last year, while Re-exports shew an increase of 836,708 lbs. The Glenlyon, which left on the 6th, took 1,294,768-lbs., making the total so far 22,107,669-lbs. The Tehitatchoff was loading slowly for Odessa at £5.10, and the Messageries had raised their rate under through bill of lading to £5.10, while the P. & O. accept £4.15 and Holt's £4.5s.

CHEMEH.

The Rev. H. Corbett writes from Chemeh on the 22nd June:—After the settlement of the difficulty arising out of the anti-foreign riot in the district of Chemeh, all parties returned to their homes. The rioters at once attempted to extort money from those who had been witnesses in the trial, and from the native Christians, threatening that if they did not give it, they would prosecute them before the Magistrate for money which they alleged was due them on old accounts. They also endeavored everywhere to persuade the people that the Taotai had beaten the foreigner until he was unable to leave the Yamen without assistance; also that the Christians had been severely beaten, and that they themselves had not only escaped punishment, but obtained great honor. They declared that the foreigner would never dare to venture to come to Chemeh again; if he did, he would get his head broken and fare worse than he did before. Fortunately, at this juncture, I arrived at Chemeh. The rioters, without exception, hid themselves, and I have never before in any part of China been treated with so much kindness by the people generally. The villages where formerly the greatest hostility was shown are now the most friendly. The word "devil," or any opprobrious epithet is never heard; the dogs even are restrained from barking. Not only in this, but in the adjoining districts, the people who previously openly expressed their sympathy for the rioters, and praised them for their bravery in driving off the foreigner and defying the authorities, are now as open in condemning their course, saying "the stupid fellows ought to have known that they would be compelled to eat bitterness for their folly!"

NEUCHWANG.

The business in cotton goods during June appears to have been a good one, and this same class of goods is likely to

continue in request for the next barrier fair, occurring at the end of Sept., about four days' journey from Newchwang, and at which border-trade with Corea is carried on. Messrs. Bush Bros'. Circular states that tonnage has been in demand, and seeking vessels would have done well. Nominal rates are given as for Amoy, 35c.; Swatow, 40c.; Hongkong, 45c. Messrs. Knight & Co. put the rate for Swatow and Hongkong at 34 to 40 cents, tonnage wanted, and remark that the arrival of numbers of Tientsin tribute-rice junks for return cargoes to Shanghai and Ningpo, has caused rates for beamcaks to fluctuate from Tls. 3.10 to 3.40, and finally settle firmly for the time at Tls. 3.25 per 10. Messrs. Knight & Co. also notice bitter complaints by dealers in Cotton goods that nearly everything they buy now-a-days turns out damaged in some way on delivery, either with mildew or nail holes. The dealers declare that the threads are loose and flat, instead of being twisted as formerly, when the goods were more durable.

COREA.

Our correspondent, writing from Newchwang on the 30th June, says:—The Chinese are again permitted to trade with Corea under certain conditions, but the astute natives in Shanghai seem to have kept the secret long enough to enable them to denude the market of heavy grey shirtings, although a pretty good hint "was given some time ago of what might be expected from the more liberal Government re-established since the downfall of the usurping Regent.

Messrs. Knight & Co., of Newchwang, remark in their Circular, that the young King of Corea has shown some independence of thought and action, with the intention of manufacturing a native coin, in ordering all the Chinese cash to be sent out of the country.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* reports that the s.s. *Crocus*, while leaving for home with teas on the 30th ult., got aground on the North Bank and remained fast from 11 a.m. to 8.45 p.m., when the tug *Woosung*, towing out the *Mary Blair*, came to her assistance and got her off, undamaged it is believed. At one time the *Crocus* had but six feet of water around her. The *Herald* upon this offers some remarks on the desirability of large steamers engaging the services of a tug to help them to clear the turns in the river, and says it is a matter of surprise that insurance offices do not insist on this. The narrow escape of the *Lord of the Isles* three seasons ago, and the loss of the *Canton* since this affair of the *Crocus*, lend force to the suggestion. "It is a well-known fact that it is no easy task to handle these large ocean steamers safely when they are deeply laden, and it is impossible for them to have high water at all the difficult points going out. In this case of the *Crocus*, the mishap seems to be due to the fact that she was delayed too long at the Anchorage, and did not leave till rather late on the tide, when the currents were too much for the skill of the pilot while passing the banks."—Strange to relate, says the *Herald*, the Native authorities have at last conceded a telegraph line between the settlement and Pagoda Anchorage, and it is now nearly completed. For years past the foreign community have striven to obtain the concession now so suddenly granted, and it is only when the Viceroy desires to establish rapid communication with the Arsenal, that the twaddle about *Fung-shuey*, &c., so persistently put forward by the Mandarins, vanishes like smoke. We may yet live long enough to see a railroad to Peking—who knows!—News from Formosa is extremely warlike, and it is cur-

rently believed that war between Japan and China is inevitable. The Chinese are sending large reinforcements across, chiefly from Canton and Swatow.

The Market Report of 3rd July states that a fairly active business has been done in tea during the week, but that settlements are again on a smaller scale, and in Congous at a tael further decline. Second crop teas were commencing to arrive. The export from 1st June to 2nd July has been—to Europe lbs. 14,335,621, against 8,936,798 last year; and to the Colonies lbs. 3,289,765, against 1,951,450. The rate of freight for steamers to London is £4 per 40 cubic feet, and there were on the berth, the *Orion*, *Montgomeryshire* and *Cheops*. The *Sarpedon* was to leave on the 3rd. The *Ascalon*, *Forward Ho*, and *Norman Court* were expected from Shanghai to load for London, the two first at £4 per 50 cubic feet. The Mess. Mar. Cie. now advertise to take tea through for \$23 per 40 cubic feet. For Australia there were loading, the *Fyen*, *Lass of Gawler*, *Annie Mabel*, and *Gustav Adolph*; and the steamer *Jeddah*, and ships *James Service* and *Fairlie*, (the latter for New Zealand) were expected.

AMOY.

An Amoy Correspondent of the *China Mail* writes on 22nd June:—The savages, having apparently fraternised with the Japanese, have sent two headmen to the Chinese, requesting the assistance of 500 Cantonese to enable them to resist the invaders. The latter are paying the half-castes to build them substantial houses, &c., on which are written, in conspicuous characters, "This is Japan," or words to that effect. Six Japanese men-of-war are off the savage coast, two off Keelung, and none off Takao.—On 29th June the same writer says:—The German frigate *Elizabeth* arrived here from Hongkong on the 24th inst., and left the next day for Liang-kiau. She is expected to return in a few days. H. M. S. *Grouler* arrived the same day, to relieve the *Hornet*, which latter leaves shortly for Japan. Other men-of-war here are the U. S. S. *Monocacy* and a Japanese despatch gunboat.

There is no fresh news from Formosa. No interview has as yet taken place between the new commissioner Shén and the Japan authorities. It is generally rumoured here that the latter will consent to remove their forces from the island, only on the payment of their expenses by China.

FORMOSA.

Our correspondent writes from Takao on 21st June:—The *Hailong* has just arrived, but leaves again immediately, consequently there is but little to add to my last communication regarding the Japanese. This morning, a Chinese gunboat conveyed Shén Pao-chén, with Mr. Giquel and Sejonzaek, from Taiwanfoo to Liankiau. There is no further news from the South.

CANTON.

The *China Mail's* Canton correspondent says:—News has reached this place that the Mandarins at Foochow contemplate sending an official here, or to your Colony, for the purchase of 100 bronze guns. The object for which they are to be bought can be easily imagined. It is also rumoured that the Imperial gunboat *Yung Po* will be shortly despatched to Hongkong from Foochow, to buy gunpowder and other munitions of war. * * * I am told that there are no less than 21 Chinese vessels of war of different sizes rendezvoused at Formosa, but unless the two Japanese iron-clads should prove too unwieldy, many of the former will fall prizes to the latter. * * * The officials are of opinion that, if the Japanese were left

to themselves, that is, without the assistance of foreigners on either side, they can lick their enemy.

The secret despatch of the Chinese Privy Council, [of which we published a translation last week] is disbelieved by the Chinese. They think it impossible that a despatch of such importance, and professedly of such a confidential nature, could have fallen into the hands of outsiders, and that it is more likely it was intended to mislead the Japanese.

It is stated on good authority that the Viceroy of Fokien has sanctioned the request of H. B. M. Consul at Foochow, for the establishment of a telegraph from Amoy to Pagoda Anchorage.

A report is current among the official circles here that a despatch has been received by the Viceroy of Canton, directing that, in case of war breaking out between China and Japan, Kwangtung must be prepared to contribute part of the sum necessary for the purpose. The whole war expenses are to come from three provinces, viz., Chekiang, Fokien and Canton.

HONGKONG.

An action for libel was brought up before Chief Justice Smale and a Jury on the 24th ult.: Howard v. Curtis, publisher of the *Hongkong Times*; damages, \$20,000. The action was in consequence of an article which appeared on 7th April last, under the title "Ringing the Changes." The case was settled by consultation between Counsel, defendant consenting to a verdict of \$25 with costs.—The *China Mail* fears the establishment of a regular German Consular service in China will not tend to the benefit of the Imperial Maritime Customs, some of the most able employes of the latter having sought an entry into official ranks. Mr. von Möllendorff has already resigned, having received the appointment of Interpreter to H. I. G. M. Legation at Peking, with the promise that the five years he has already spent in China will be taken in account by his new service.—An inquest has been held on the body of Mr. F. Barradas, late bookkeeper in the office of the Canton Union Insurance Society, who was found dead in his room, with a pistol shot through his head, early on the morning of the 29th ult. The deceased, who was much respected by his fellow countrymen, left a paper, in which he referred to an imaginary conspiracy against him by the Chinese servants in his private and the office employ, clearly shewing that the act was committed under the influence of temporary insanity. A verdict to that effect was returned.—At the Supreme Court, on the 29th, a case was begun in which the Hon. J. Whittall, receiver of the estate of Wahee, Smith & Co., sued W. H. Bell and others, on account of misrepresentations made by the defendants as Directors, both in reports and personally, and by letter, to the plaintiff, concerning the business of the Hongkong Distillery Co. Limited.—The master of the barque *Lydia* has recovered \$320 from the Mess. Maritimes Co., on account of 10 days' detention caused by damage to his vessel, through collision with the str. *Amazon* on 30th May.—The *China Mail* believes the statement is made on good authority that the Chinese have telegraphed for two ironclads, and says negotiations have also been opened for the purchase of an armoured steam frigate from Germany.—It will doubtless be interesting to some of our readers, says the *Daily Press*, to know that the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company have lately made some considerable improvements in the Hope Dock at Aberdeen, by the introduction of what are known as the Patent Bilge Blocks. The P. M. S. S. *Colorado* was successfully docked yesterday morning, and before the water was pumped all out, these sliding blocks were hauled under-

neath the heaviest parts of the vessel, thus preventing her sinking down or straining in the least. There need now be no anxiety about the heaviest vessel being sufficiently shored up just where there is the greatest weight and strain. The *Colorado* is to be re-metalled, and we understand the *Japan* will also be re-metalled the next time she comes to Hongkong. The *Vancouver* is also to go into dock shortly. —The *Mail* notes that on 3rd inst. there were in Hongkong eight of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamships viz., *Malwa*, *Venetia*, *Adria*, *Columbian*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, *Orissa* and *Massilia*. —Typhoid Fever is stated to be prevalent among the Chinese near the West Point, and the *Mail* hears that there are also several Europeans down with the disease. —The *Daily Press* reviews the Shanghai Recreation Fund and Race Club case, and says:—Under such circumstances it is much to be regretted that the Recreation Fund Committee saw fit to make an attempt to establish what was clearly an unreasonable position. Supposing that they were entitled to obstruct the view on to the course, what public end would they have gained? They would, it may be safely concluded, not have had the temerity to push their right to extremes—as it would be a very absurd state of things for the trustees of a Recreation Fund, to turn the obstructors of the most popular form of recreation in Shanghai. Their action was, therefore, obstinate and to some extent childish, and we fully agree with our northern contemporary, the *N. C. Daily News*, that it is deplorable that the case should have come into Court “to the excitement of much public irritation and the waste of much public money.” The affair out of which this gigantic case arose, or rather, as it seems, was worked up by the ingenuity of counsel more zealous than discreet, was trivial in the extreme, and could easily have been settled had a little conciliatoriness been displayed. The end of all the trouble has been only to leave matters where they were, and where we suspect they would practically remain, even if by some technicality the Trustees had won their case, or should do so upon the appeal which they threaten. We can only hope that wiser counsels will influence them before carrying this affair further than it has already gone. The decision of the Chief Judge is clear, and is based upon the broad merits of the case, so that it is very little likely that it will be reversed—and if the Recreation Trustees are well advised they will retire from a contest which will involve great expense, incur for them further well-merited unpopularity, and can by no possibility serve any useful public end.

HIOGO.

The accident to the *Ping-on*, of which telegraphic news was received in Shanghai lately, turns out to have been due to her running on a shelving rock in rounding Cape Iyo, at 6.30 p.m. on the 18th June. She lost all the blades of her screw, but made no water. On the 23rd, she was found and taken to Hiogo by the *Hoyen*, where she was waiting a spare propeller. —The *Hoyen*, when she fell in with the *Ping-on*, was on her way to Shanghai, her owner having determined to retire from the Kobe and Osaka line, finding it unprofitable.

NAGASAKI.

From the *Rising Sun*, we learn that the *Takusyo-maru* returned to Nagasaki from Formosa on the 20th ult., but brought no news of importance. —On the 18th, while a cutter was alongside the *Thalia*, the gear attached to a copper punt gave way, and the punt fell into the boat on top of one

of the men, breaking his back, while two fingers were cut off a hand of the other. —Sergeant Skinner, of the Shanghai Police while at Nagasaki on sick leave, was the means of detecting some Chinese professional thieves, who had committed depredations at the Occidental Hotel, where he was staying, and other places. According to Mr. Skinner, there is a nice little nest of professional lightfingered gentlemen from Shanghai at present in Nagasaki.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Weekly Mail* discusses the alternatives of the Formosa expedition, and says, “for the Japanese to withdraw under circumstances which could not but be humiliating, or to stay and let the Chinese do their worst, is an alternative we do not like; * * * but the latter we should certainly not fear. The acceptance of the first alternative would bring to a disgraceful close a transaction which was never sound and justifiable, and we hope they will not choose this alternative. The acceptance of the second may be disastrous, but it could hardly fail to bring about some conduct which would prevent its being disgraceful and would shed some lustre over it.” —The Japanese are highly popular in Formosa among the Chinese residents by reason of their having killed some of the savages, and especially for the lavish disbursements they make there; they seem to be “literally dusting their dollars about without stint, and the prices of many things have quadrupled at least since the Japanese arrival.” —Dr. Schoenberger, who was engaged to proceed to Formosa as a physician, was arrested a few minutes before the departure of his steamer by Mr. Zappe, the German Consul. Cause not stated. —It was rumoured in Yedo that Saigo Kichmosuke, Commander-in-chief of the Formosa expedition, has asked for 5,000 more troops, as the Chinese are pouring troops into the island. —At Amoy, the Chinese have made a demand upon the U.S. Naval Authority there, to arrest the American officers at present with the Japanese in Formosa, a request the *Herald* believes will be complied with if the officers fail to surrender themselves, after receiving notice, to the Commander of the U.S. man-of-war, the *Monocacy*, lying off the coast. —It is understood that negotiations have so far progressed, that the Japanese are about to permit foreigners to travel in the interior under a system of passports and sureties. —The *Daily Advertiser* says it is reported that some Japanese war steamers are stationed upon the other hunting grounds, surrounding Yesso, and foreign ships have been warned away. —The *Daily Herald* reports that two large fires have occurred in native towns; in one 1,000 houses were destroyed, and in the other five houses only out of 200 were left standing. —The annual meeting of the Swiss Rifle Club has taken place with the usual *eclat*. —An enquiry into the late outrage at the British Legation has taken place, but no decision has as yet been arrived at. —In the rifle match betwixt Hongkong, Yokohama, and Shanghai, the results were:—Hongkong, 996; Yokohama, 974; Shanghai, 894 points. —The import markets continue in a perfectly stagnant state. In silk little is doing, but an unusually large business has been transacted in tea. —Details of the fatal accident by shooting which befel M. Albert de Groote, the eldest son of the Belgian Minister, on the 15th ult., show that the unfortunate young gentleman was opening a drawer which contained a loaded revolver. The muzzle was pointed towards him, and the opening of the drawer caused the weapon to explode. The deceased was shot through the heart, and fell dead.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

June 15th.—The Court Circular announces the arrival in Peking of the Governor-General of Yunnan and Kweichow, Liu Yo-chao, who has paid his respects to His Majesty and had an audience.

(1) Memorial from Chang Kwan-chun, Superintending Censor of the division of Kiangnan, denouncing irregularities in the land and rice tax-levy in Kiangsi. The Censor begins by referring to the categorical statement presented to the Throne in September last by the now degraded Censor Hu Kia-yü, exposing the illegal proceedings of Liu Kw'en-yih, the Governor of Kiangsi, in his levy of unauthorized imposts. After reference to the Board of Revenue, it was ordained that the levy of the taxes should be carried out in accordance with the system prescribed by the late Governor-General, Tseng Kwoh-fan, namely that, as regards land-tax (地丁) for each Tael in silver, plus the 10 % charge for meltage and excess, the amount of cash 2,400 should be collected, to which, in consideration of the rise in the value of silver, a further sum not to exceed 200 cash per Tael was later added; and further, as regards the commutation for rice-levy (漕折), for each picul of rice due, the amount of Tl. 1.3 should be levied from the taxpayer, to the amount of cash 3,000, with the additional sum of cash 200 per Tael as in the case of the landtax. No levy in excess of these rates was to be permitted. Notwithstanding this, the Governor, in his Memorial in reply, obstinately upheld the amended rules introduced by himself, entailing a considerable difference in the sums to be assessed. Never before has such unconscionable audacity been displayed on the part of a high provincial authority, in supporting the rapacious exactions of his underlings, bent upon draining the life-blood of the people, for the sake of carrying out his own obstinate and unworthy views. The Censor further goes on to charge Liu Kw'en-yih with a violation of the Imperial Edicts of 1861 and 1872, by which, successively, all the arrears of land and grain tax due throughout the Empire up to the end of 1866 were wholly remitted. It is incidentally mentioned that these arrears, accumulated during the 10 or 20 years during which the scourge of the Taiping rebellion prevailed, did not fall short of an amount of Taels 30 to 40,000,000. Notwithstanding the decrees of remission, Liu Kw'en-yih, in his retort upon Hu Kia-yü, accused the latter of owing land-taxes for 1855 and 1861—thus, in the absence of any tangible ground for accusation, unjustifiably raking up bygones of taxation long ago remitted. The Censor apprehends that statements such as these, once placed on record, will become converted into precedents hereafter, and that the district authorities will make use of the principle, if once admitted, as a groundwork for tyrannous exactions. Another instance of misconduct on the part of Liu Kw'en-yih is also dwelt upon, in his memorial of February last, applying exemptions from taxation in certain Districts on the plea of floods and drought. He omitted, however, to specify the townships, sections, and villages to which these exemptions are to apply, and this omission will deprive the people of all certainty as to their rights, and will afford an opening to the tax gatherers for fraud of every imaginable kind. The exemption will in fact be a mere sham, and the Imperial bounty will be intercepted in its passage downward to the masses. The Governor's disregard for the interests of the people, his callousness to their sufferings, are manifestly displayed, and in the different particulars to which the Censor draws atten-

tion, he shews himself capable of deliberate misrepresentation, and perverse in a multitude of respects, beyond all bounds of what is right. His Majesty is adjured by the Censor, by the love he bears to his people, to enforce the regulations that exist and to make a signal example of the offender. For rescript, see the following.

(2) A memorial of explanation from the Censor Chang Kwan-chun. On the 11th March, the Inner Council received the following Rescript: Let Chang Kwan-chun memorialize to Us, explaining in detail his statement respecting the Governor of Kiangsi, specifying the districts, townships, &c., to which he refers. This having been reverently received, the Censor has to state that in the Governor's memorial of February last, he speaks of 27 departments and districts extending from Nan-ch'ang to P'eng-tseh. Among these the only one [the Censor can specify is] the district of Sin-kien. Respecting it, it is merely stated that, in the upper and lower townships, government and private-owned lands to the extent of 4,482 *King* (1 *King*=100 mow) have been laid under water, and that the amounts unpaid are, under the head of land-tax, Taels 9949, and under the head of grain-tax, 410 piculs. He has failed to specify the subdivisions of the district which have suffered, and there is reason to fear that the taxpayers, not being aware of what they are entitled to, may suffer at the hands of the collectors of revenue. This explanation is accordingly laid before His Majesty. (N.B. The foregoing explanation by Chang Kwan-chun of his unmeasured diatribe against the Governor of Kiangsi—whose former adversary, Hu Kia-yü, was signally worsted in the conflict—was laid before the Emperor in April last, during his Majesty's journey to the Tombs. Its publication, with his antecedent memorial, has been withheld apparently until after receipt of Liu Kw'en-yih's rejoinder, which appears in the ensuing *Gazette*. Chang Kwan-chun having been appointed to a provincial prefectship immediately after the presentation of his explanatory memorial, it would seem that he, likewise, has been disgraced, although less ostentatiously than Hu Kia-yü, for his attack upon the Governor.)

June 16th.—The Governor-General of Yunnan and Keichow had audience.

(1) Liu Kw'en-yih, bearer of a button of the third degree, retained in office but stripped of his official rank, Governor of Kiangsi, memorializes, acknowledging the receipt on the 25th April of a Decree dated the 11th of that month, with reference to the accusations advanced by the Censor Chang Kwan-chun (see yesterday's *Gazette*.) In this Decree the Governor was called upon for a statement concerning the subdivisions of the district in which remissions of taxation were granted. Replying to the accusations of Chang Kwan-chun, the Governor reiterates his former statements respecting the method of assessing the land and grain tax, which he declares to be in strict conformity with the rules promulgated by the Board of Revenue, and he protests against the charges raised against him by the Censor as an ally of his late opponent, Hu Kia-yü. As regards the particulars to be given in applying for remissions of taxation, he maintains that Kiangsi is distinguished from other Provinces by the minuteness of detail with which such statements have heretofore been made, it being by no means common to specify the actual sub-divisions of districts under similar circumstances. In the case of the Sin-kien District, the reason accounting for the absence of these particulars in the report transmitted by the Magistrate, was that he was pressed for time owing to the approach of the period for closing the seals at the end of the year. The Financial Commissioner, while embodying his state-

ment in the general report on the subject, had already called upon him for the details, and these the Governor forwards in a separate memorial. The Censor, in denouncing the Governor as guilty of wilful misrepresentation, has given no reason why in the single instance of the district of Sin-kien, the Governor should have any desire to injure the people. He may have intended to imply that, as Hu Kia-yü is a native of the district in question, the Governor was laying his plans for an urgent summons for payment of the taxes due by him; but Hu Kia-yü has paid up in full the taxes due on his property for the last half of 1873; and the Governor thinks of himself that he is not such a dolt as to give people grounds for complaint against him in a matter beyond his concern. His Majesty's penetration, he feels sure, will not fail to discover the Censor's abuse of his privileges.

(2) A further memorial from Liu Kw'en-yih, furnishing the details with regard to the local subdivisions of the district of Sin-kien, referred to in the preceding documents. He fills three pages of the *Gazette* with an array of figures, being the serial numbers of the minor areas comprised within 56 townships or primary subdivisions of the district.—A Rescript has already appeared, directing a penalty to be awarded against the District Magistrate for his delay in forwarding these returns, and censuring the Governor for having failed to ensure their transmission at the proper time.

Official Papers.

THE INJUNCTION CASE.

We have been requested to publish the following Protest:—

To the Trustees of the

RECREATION FUND.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned members of the Foreign Community resident in Shanghai, having heard that it is your intention to appeal from the judgment given by Sir Edmund Hornby, in H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan, in the case of "The Stewards of the Race Club v. the Cricket Club," beg hereby to protest against such a course of action being pursued.

We would remind you that the terms on which the Trust was first constituted (on 1st April, 1861), were "That the Land in question is to be held for purposes of general recreation and amusement, and shall never be diverted from such purposes, except by the unanimous consent of the Shareholders."

The place of these shareholders has now been taken by the general Public of Shanghai, for whose "benefit you are to protect and keep the said Land," and as members of that Public, and therefore interested in the maintenance of the Land for purposes of recreation, we now think it right to assure you that we are perfectly satisfied with the judgment given by Sir Edmund Hornby, and are unwilling to see that judgment disturbed, and further public funds wasted in vexatious litigation.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

John Dent.	R. Markwick.
A. G. Wood.	Ernest T. Holwill.
J. M. Vickers.	M. J. O'Brien.
Alex. Paterson.	G. Felix Müller.
E. H. Lavers.	G. G. Lowder.
Edward Tobin.	A. Cumine.
Moritz Kalb.	J. Cooper.
Robert H. Percival.	E. B. Vieters.
Sept. Daly.	Alfred Bean.
John R. Bromley.	O. Schuffenhauer.
H. T. Wade.	John Dunn.
E. Seligmann.	J. C. Coutts.
R. W. Little.	J. Bland.
Wm. Cance.	J. P. Barnes.

Archd. Little.	H. J. E. Barlow.
J. G. B. Dillon.	Joseph Beattie.
R. I. Fearon.	Joseph C. Hughes.
Clement Lucas.	James R. Reddie.
John Blain.	D. McAlister.
William Brand.	A. J. Vickers.
C. M. Dyce.	Thos. Rothwell.
S. T. L. Phillips.	M. P. Evans.
Wm. Howie.	Thos. Robertson.
M. S. Gubbay.	T. J. Macdonald.
S. M. Moses.	Julian de Cordova.
J. A. Maitland.	Geo. G. Boomer.
W. B. Pryer.	Ed. O. Arbuthnot.
C. J. Skeggs.	H. Tornoce.
A. Ferguson.	E. H. Gore-Booth.
F. J. Green.	J. M. Fabris.
E. G. Low.	M. Wolff.
A. Carmichael.	W. White.
M. Banyard.	John Sharp.
H. Steele.	N. C. Nickless.
C. F. Rowband.	H. H. McMinnies.
C. E. Endicott.	A. A. E. Farrar.
J. E. Reding.	Alex. J. Pollock.
A. Kleczkowski.	Andrew Barman.
L. Ewald.	Joseph Velch.
Thos. Payn.	W. Lowe.
A. A. Krauss.	H. H. Winn.
W. de St. Croix.	J. S. Fearon.
Wm. Hy. Harton, Jr.	Wm. Kidner.
James Findlay.	J. B. Manson.
Walter E. Allum.	H. Reynell.
Jn. C. Budd.	Charles A. L. Dunn.
Ed. Holdsworth.	H. Noetzi.
W. Lang.	B. Telge.
E. Mackintosh.	F. E. Heyden.
W. K. Kent.	F. Peil.
F. Cummins.	H. Overbeck.
Montague Hawtrey.	R. Geller.
John Ashton.	Aug. Schönburg.
L. S. Little.	T. Riecke.
Thos. D. Skelly.	C. Emil Bade.
J. E. Waller.	H. Boger.
J. T. Brand.	H. Kirchhoff.
E. Krug.	O. C. Behn.
F. Nelson.	J. J. Cann.
Jas. A. Taylor.	E. P. Hague.
G. A. Lindsay.	W. McKenzie Bradley.
J. W. Lemarchand.	E. Jenner Hogg.
G. Lethbridge.	Geo. R. Corner.
Wm. Geo. Greig.	Chas. V. Housman.
T. O. S. Jenkins.	C. J. Ashley.
Wm. Miller.	M. B. Langhorne.
W. H. Dacre Tyler.	W. T. Clark.
W. T. Phipps.	H. H. Joseph.
Robt. Church.	George Withers.
Claude A. Rees.	F. Carnie.
J. Broadhurst Tootal.	W. Saunders.
J. Love, Jr.	Henry Dyer.
J. M. Ringer.	W. H. Short.
Frank M. Youd.	Henry Everall.
S. Walker.	Alfred B. Seel.
L. Mackintosh.	H. Symons.
W. Hamilton.	W. R. Kahler.
J. S. Robison.	B. E. Grisdale.
F. B. Aubert.	J. Crofts.
Fulton M. Smith.	H. G. Brown.
L. A. Simmonds.	W. Kilner.
Henry Savage.	Alex. Smith.
W. E. Stephenson.	F. Pugh.
L. J. Mullins.	John West.
T. G. Williamson.	H. Haudel.
A. Hennequin.	E. Hey.
Robt. G. Ogle.	B. Palamontain.
J. O. Fuller.	Alfd. Sheargold.
Fred. H. B. Jenkins.	R. Johnston.
D. Brand.	T. H. Sayle.
W. Cooper.	H. Ryder.
Edward W. Wheelley.	H. Pickering.
Alex. Sim.	W. H. Roberts.
F. Nissen.	W. R. Burton.
G. G. Hopkins.	H. Waples.
Wm. Mitchell.	D. Sayle.
Chas. Cromie.	J. McMillan.
A. Thurburn.	W. H. Elder.
Olyphant & Co.	H. Relph.
John F. Seaman.	James Purvis.
J. Bradfield.	T. W. Allen.
J. Hart.	A. Morton.
G. W. Hartmann.	John B. Dadfield.
E. U. Smith.	T. P. Fairbairn.
H. Detmering.	Wilmer Harris.
Fr. Burchardi.	T. H. Bateman.
J. A. Hawes.	F. L. Clarke.
Wm. Wolff.	W. M. Stickler.
G. Peters.	Jas. Hadley.
W. G. Koch, Jr.	T. A. Coote.
Geo. Ohlrich.	C. Stanley Churton.
Max. Tiefenbacher.	E. Byrne.
G. R. Johnston.	C. J. Ravlinson.
A. Veitch.	R. Alex. Jamieson.
C. Barton.	H. S. B. Usill.
Alf. Haselwood.	R. E. Southwell.
A. W. Maitland.	Chas. John King.

M. A. de Carvalho. Reginald B. Williams
H. Moore. Frank King.
William Leslie. Chas. Lyall Grant.
Geo. B. Glover. H. Vachell.
D. G. Murray. W. Gottburg.
C. Lenox Simpson. Barnes Dallas.
Henry H. Hollins. Robt. Fergusson.
F. Nevill May. Hy. Morriss.

Public Meetings.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

29th June, 1874.

Present: Messrs. J. G. Purdon (Chairman), G. J. W. Cowie, F. W. Lemarchand, Rob. Mackenzie, S. D. Webb, A. G. Wood, and the Secretary.

Appropriations as under were sanctioned:—

- Tls. 2,045 for land surrendered by Messrs. Birley, Worthington & Co., for the widening of the Nankin Road between the Kiangsi and Honan Roads.
„ 2,000 contribution to General Hospital for Municipal year 1874-75.
„ 200 compensation for removing back houses Ningpo Road between Chihli and Fohkien Roads.
„ 80 towards cost of new trap for Engineer.

Taxation—British Post Office.—The Finance Committee report that they cannot entertain the proposition made by the British Postmaster that the Post Office premises, now building in the Peking Road, should be exempt from paying taxes, in consideration of the advantages the community derive from having their letters sorted in Hongkong. The Council confirm their decision.

Staff.—An application by Mr. George Barton to be relieved from his duties at once, and to be allowed full pay up to the end of his agreement (31st Jan., '75) is acceded to.

Widening Kiukiang Road, between Hoopah and Fohkien Roads.—A letter from Messrs. Iveson & Co., embodying Mr. Hanbury's views as to the widening of this thoroughfare, is referred to the Works' Committee.

Bridge—Yang-king-pang Creek at Bund.—The Works' Committee are requested to procure estimates for this Bridge from other manufacturers, in addition to the Company already written to.

Revised Bye-Law XXXIV.—A communication from the Japanese Consul (forwarded through the Senior Consul) is read, intimating that the Minister of his Government at Peking had approved of Revised Bye-Law XXXIV.

Opium Lekin Tax.—A letter from Messrs. Loureiro & Co., desiring to know under what authority the Municipal Police gave their services in assisting the Lekin Tax Runners in making arrests of persons evading the Lekin Tax on opium. The Secretary is instructed to reply that the Police afford their services to the Chinese, as to any other authorities requiring their assistance within the Settlement.

LOCAL POST OFFICE,

Shanghai, 1st July, 1874.

Report from 16th to 30th June, 1874, inclusive.

Mails, Letters, &c., &c. passed through the Office during the above period:—

	Mails.	Letters.	Papers.	Parcels.
Dispatched....	131	2,402	2,618	293
Received.....	35	3,149	270	43
	166	5,551	2,888	336

Town delivery, 6,334. Expresses, 50.

Register of Gas meters, 1st July 1874.

Local Post Office, cubic feet 70,900.

Postmaster's gns. „ 45,100.

Gate Lamp „ 700.

Unclaimed Letters.—A list of unclaimed at L.P.O. this date, attached.

J. McMILLAN,
Local Postmaster.

List of Unclaimed Letters at L.P.O., 1st July, 1874.

W. M. Shaffner, G. T. Lay.

Ships.—Albatross, Eliza Shaw, St. Kilda, Arrial, Tartar, Adella.

CHINKIANG LANDRENTERS' MEETING.

Minutes of a Special General Meeting of Landrenters in the British Concession, Chinkiang, held at H. B. M. Consulate, July 3rd, 1874.

Present:—C. F. R. Allen, Interpreter in charge, in the chair; A. Novion, Commissioner of Customs, (representing 1 vote), T. W. Duff (1), D. A. Emery (2), W. Bean (5), A. E. Salter (1), J. G. Gearing (2), G. Williamson (1), M. S. Jerdein (1), A. W. Spencer (1), E. Starkey (7).

The minutes of last meeting were confirmed.

Mr. SALTER was elected without opposition to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Starkey's resignation.

The question of the erection of the bridge connecting the hulk *Cadiz* with the shore, was then considered.

Mr. BEAN, on behalf of the Municipal Council, read the agreement between the China Navigation Company and the Municipal Council, and the correspondence between the C. N. Co.'s agent (Mr. Starkey) and the Council, in reference to submitting plans of the proposed bridge as stated in the agreement.

Mr. STARKEY explained that his failure to send in plans arose from the fact that the C. N. Co. were not sure whether the original plan could be carried out or not, and stated that if the Council felt themselves aggrieved by this oversight, he was quite willing to apologise for his neglect. The C. N. Co. are, however, not prepared to remove the bridge, even though this meeting passes a resolution that they do so. The plans were afterwards shewn to Mr. Bean unofficially.

The opinion of the Chinese Authorities was then asked, and a correspondence between Mr. Starkey and the British Consulate was read. Mr. Allen's letter contained a translation of a letter from the Taotai of Chinkiang, explaining what steps he wished taken for the safe passage of boats past the *Cadiz*.

Mr. SPENCER then brought forward a motion:—

“That this meeting do request and authorize the Municipal Council to take any such Legal Proceedings as they may be advised to take, to restrain the China Navigation Company from continuing to use the Bridge in its present shape.”

This motion was put to the meeting, and negatived by 12 votes to 9.

Mr. EMERY proposed, seconded by Mr. SPENCER—

“That this meeting do approve of the past action of the Municipal Council in reference to this matter of the bridge.”

Carried with one dissentient vote.

Mr. SALTER then asked Mr. Starkey to explain to the meeting the reason of his resignation in the middle of the financial year.

Mr. STARKEY explained that his wishes and interest in regard to the bridge being in opposition to those of the rest of the Council, he being agent for the C. N. Co., he felt himself bound to resign; at the same time, he was willing as Councillor to be responsible for the expenses incurred by the Council up to the time of his resignation.

Some discussion followed.

Mr. NOVION, seconded by Mr. DUFF, brought forward the following resolution:—

“Considering that the majority of the foreign residents and the natives would pre-

fer that sufficient room be left for the traffic between the *Cadiz* and the Bund, and that the Taotai has not yet given his consent to the actual construction, as he requests that some arrangement may be made on both sides of the hulk *Cadiz*, to facilitate the traffic, as agreed previously between the Customs and the Agents of the China Navigation Company, and to avoid any further complications, it is proposed that an application shall be made to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire on the subject.”

Carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the meeting.

CLEMENT F. R. ALLEN,
Chairman.

THE SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

A special meeting of members of the Cricket Club was held on Monday evening. Present: Messrs. J. P. Tate (called to the chair), Anderson, Hearn, Caldbeck, Percival, Holdsworth, Mowat, Souper, Fitz-Gerald, Manson, Smith, Ogle, Blain, Lucas, Taylor, Bromley, Ker, McMinnies, Ashley, Rickard, Maitland, E. H. Gore-Booth, Litchfield, Lavers, Groom, Walker, Hamilton, H. Reynell, Tucker, Phillips, Waller, Church, Howie, Wade, Scott, Watson, D. Brand, Allum, Veitch, S. Reynell, Batt, MacVicar, Hollins, Turnbull, Jones, St. Croix and Green.

Mr. SOUPER observed that there was a reporter in the room, and asked if the meeting were to be a public or a private one.

Mr. MANSON thought it should be public, and several members expressed their concurrence in this view.

Mr. SOUPER understood that there was some likelihood of matters being brought up, the discussion of which should not be made public.

The CHAIRMAN said, the question having been raised, he would ask for a show of hands on the point.

The result proved the meeting, with one or two exceptions, to be in favour of publicity.

The CHAIRMAN said the meeting was called under Rule 23, and requested the Secretary to read the notice upon which they had been brought together.

Mr. ANDERSON, the Secretary, then read a requisition, signed by 22 members of the Club, requesting that a meeting should be called for the purpose of considering the advisability of at once addressing a letter to the Stewards of the Race Club, to request them to allow the pavilion to remain intact.

The CHAIRMAN said perhaps one of the gentlemen who had signed the requisition would bring forward a motion which the meeting could discuss and vote on.

Mr. MANSON was prepared with a resolution, but before submitting it, would like to know from the Chairman whether, under the rule already referred to, a meeting had ever been held in regard to the injunction case, and if so, whether any minutes of the proceedings existed.

The CHAIRMAN—A Committee meeting, you mean? No.

Mr. MANSON—Then by whose authority was the case defended?

Mr. ANDERSON—There have been meetings of Committee at which this matter was referred to, and minutes of them were taken.

Mr. MANSON would like to know what those minutes were, before putting his resolution, because their tenor might lead him to change the wording of it.

The SECRETARY read minutes of a meeting held 20th May, at which the interim injunction obtained by the Race Club was laid before the Committee, and it was unanimously resolved that the hon. secretary should be asked to attend in Court and act on behalf of the Club, in concert with the Recreation Fund Trustees, who, it was stated, had retained Mr. Drummond.

Mr. MOWAT—That was after notice was served upon you; but was nothing done previously? On 13th May a letter was posted at the pavilion calling upon the Committee to do something or other; was that letter laid before them, was it discussed, and what was done?

Mr. ANDERSON—We got a letter which was circulated among the Committee, and a reply was drawn up referring the Race Club (the writers) to our landlords, and saying we had no power to act.

Mr. MANSON, after that explanation, saw no reason for detaining the meeting further, but would simply lay his proposition before the members. He hoped it would be carried, as in the interests of the Cricket Club they ought not to delay making an appeal to the Race Club to allow the pavilion to remain where it was. If the appeal intimated by the Recreation Fund Trustees were given in favour of the Race Club, the latter would have the power to require the removal of the pavilion, and he thought the Cricket Club ought at once to send in and ask that it be allowed to remain. (Applause.) He now read his resolution as follows:—

That judgment having been given in the case of the Race Club v. Cricket Club against the Trustees of the Recreation Fund, acting as lessors of the Shanghai Cricket Club, the members of the Cricket Club deem it advisable that their Committee should write and request the stewards of the Race Club to allow the pavilion to remain as it now stands; and that they should not be parties to any further appeal against the decision of the Chief Judge.

The latter part could be either embodied with the resolution, or made a separate one, as the meeting saw fit.

Mr. MAITLAND begged to second the resolution.

The **CHAIRMAN** asked if any remarks were to be made upon it.

Mr. LUCAS said, on looking round the room, he saw only two members of the Cricket Club of older standing in the place than himself, and he did not like to let the opportunity go by without saying that it seemed to him a great pity the case was ever entered upon. It was entirely owing to the Race Club that the Cricketers had their present ground; how but for them could the Cricket Club have got it? For some time after the old ground was sold, it was a moot point whether they should have a Cricket Ground at all, because some of the old proprietors discussed whether they should not pocket the result of the sale of the land. **Mr. Westall** and **Mr. Mercer** made the present ground, but they could not have got the land at the price they did if it had not been for the Race Club, and it was very hard upon that Club, which ought to be looked upon as having fostered and aided the Cricket Club, that this case should ever have been brought into Court. He hoped the resolution would be carried, and no further steps taken as far as the Cricket Club was concerned. The Cricket and Race Clubs always had got on well together; the latter would probably not insist upon the removal of the pavilion, and would never, he believed, have taken action at all had they received notice of the alteration being made upon it.

Mr. MAITLAND presumed he was one of the old members referred to by **Mr. Lucas**; he had been Secretary of the Club in 1862. He would not like to trust his memory in the matter—it might prove treacherous (laughter)—but he always thought the Cricket Club was under some obligation to the Race Club in connection with obtaining the present site. A better piece of ground they could not have so long as it was kept open; but if the Recreation Fund got their way they might have it built over. He could not see what ground the Cricket Club had for joining in the late action at all, and thought it was a mistake so far as it had gone. But letting that

rest now, however, they ought not to continue it. (Applause.)

Mr. MANSON—We are undoubtedly under obligations to the Race Club, but under obligations to the Recreation Fund we are not—we pay them Tls. 300 a year rent.

The **SECRETARY**—It should be remembered that we have received assistance from the Recreation Fund in many instances.

Mr. LUCAS believed the Cricket Ground was the origin of the Recreation Fund. Had it not been for the sale of the Cricket Ground at the head of the Maloo, the Fund would never have existed.

Mr. MOWAT—Was rent paid in respect of the first Cricket Ground?

Several members—No.

Mr. MOWAT—Then why should there be for the present one?

The **SECRETARY**—That is a subject for consideration.

The **CHAIRMAN** said he might explain, with reference to the very proper remarks which had fallen from **Mr. Lucas** and **Mr. Maitland**, that the Committee had never wished to put the Club in antagonism with either the Recreation Fund or Race Club. They desired to be friendly with both bodies, and hoped they always would be, and the Committee being represented before the Court was simply due to the accident of their position. As tenants of the Recreation Fund they applied to their landlords when they were oppressed, or thought they were oppressed, and they came to be dragged into Court *volens*.

The **SECRETARY** said it was of course advisable to know to whom they were responsible for what they did on the Cricket Ground; if it proved to be the Recreation Fund, then it could not be to the Race Club.

Mr. MOWAT—What does your lease say?

The **SECRETARY**—It gives permission from the Recreation Fund.

Mr. LUCAS—But the permission was originally asked for from the Race Club.

The **SECRETARY** said it had been. But what he wished to mention was that the Recreation Fund, as well as the Race Club, claimed certain authority over them, and it was well to have this settled. And if a letter embodying the proposed resolution were now to be sent to the Race Club, he thought he was expressing the ideas of the Committee in saying that some form of protest should be attached to it, pending the result of the appeal in the suit. This was a point, however, for the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. MANSON did not think any additions to the proposition he had put forward were necessary. If the case were given against the Recreation Fund on this appeal—which he believed was being gone on with by the Trustees from their private purse—then the Race Club had power to pull down the pavilion, but if the Recreation Fund won, they had not that power, and the pavilion must remain as it is.

The **CHAIRMAN** said it seemed to him the Committee had been a little taken by surprise at the outset. But it was not a question of their desire or intention in connection with this appeal; there appeared to be a very strong opinion that this letter should be written at once, and the Committee had no objection.

Mr. GROOM begged to be allowed to say a few words. He had come to the meeting intending not to speak, but he felt bound to notice one or two remarks which had been made on certain points. In the first place, he would call attention to the fact that the Cricket Ground existed long before the purchase of the interior of the Race Course. They had then a Cricket Ground, and a very good one—that he had heard, though he was not in Shanghai to see it—and the only obligation which devolved upon the Cricket Club then, was to keep that ground in order—there was no rent put upon it, as the gentlemen who

subscribed the money to buy a Cricket Ground were quite willing to hand it over to the Cricket Club free of rent. When land rose so much in value, however, the gentlemen who bought this ground, finding it worth Tls. 50,000 instead of the few thousands they paid for it, were induced to sell it, and they put the Cricket Club to some inconvenience, the latter having just prepared the ground for the season's play. For over two years after this the Club were without a Cricket ground. When he (**Mr. Groom**) came to Shanghai in the latter part of 1863, knowing nothing about the Recreation Fund, the ground obtained for Cricket was like a paddy field, unlevelled and unfurfed, and it was two years more before it was brought into good order. He failed to see that the Race Club had had anything to do with furnishing that ground for the Cricket Club. Under the old arrangement they had no rent to pay, under the present they had, but it was not the fault of the Recreation Fund Trustees. He had not been present when the first start of that Fund was made; for three or four years nothing was known of it; the first that the public, generally knew about it was at a meeting of shareholders called in 1866, when a bundle of documents was thrown upon the table by **Mr. Maintz**, who stated that they had been sent round to him by **Mr. Henry Dent** a day or two previous to his departure for England. The Fund being in a bad way at that time, it was proposed that all the institutions which had received money from it should be called on to pay interest at 8 per cent. The Cricket ground was valued at some Tls. 8,000 and the rent upon it was to be Tls. 600. A strong protest was made against this proposal, and he thought they would find that his voice had been raised on every occasion to prevent so large a rent being imposed. He had been considerably "sat upon" by the Fund Committee and by the shareholders for it, but from that time to this he had stuck up for the Cricket Club, and he would do so as long as he was in Shanghai. About this matter of rent, the Club had had special and general meetings, and one he remembered especially, when a deputation was appointed, consisting of Messrs. **Manson**, **Hearn**, and himself—

Mr. MANSON—I recollect.

Mr. GROOM—That deputation waited on the Recreation Fund Committee, and after talking over the matter for a considerable time, got the rent reduced from Tls. 500 or Tls. 600 to Tls. 300, an arrangement which they promised to support in bringing it to the notice of the Cricket Club. They did so, and the Club agreed to pay a rent of Tls. 300, on condition that all similar institutions should pay interest at the same rate, i.e. 5 per cent. on the estimated cost. The Recreation Fund could not be blamed, therefore, for imposing a rent on the Cricket Club; it had to be done to prevent the Fund from dying out. He knew that many present were "down" upon the Fund, and that lately it seemed to have become the *bête noir* of the place. The wish of the Trustees, however, had never been to put a heavy burden on institutions which they felt it incumbent on them to support, but to obtain a small rate of interest to prevent the Fund from dying out altogether. The Fund had not been without its use: the Club, the Boat Club, the Theatre, and many other institutions had been assisted from it, and the Trustees only desired to act for the best for the interests of Shanghai in matters of recreation. They did not want to see the Fund die out, and he was sure if those present gave the matter a moment's consideration they would think it a great pity that it should.

Mr. LUCAS—Then, what was the object of raising a suit, and how would that have benefited the public generally?

Mr. GROOM said the Recreation Fund did not raise a suit; they were called on

to appear in Court to defend one raised by the Race Club.

Mr. MOWAT said Mr. Groom professed to have come to the meeting unprepared to speak, and yet had spoken at inordinate length on points which were not before it;—the Recreation Fund was not on its defence.

Mr. GROOM wished to speak in reference to remarks which had fallen from Mr. Lucas and Mr. Maitland. It had been said by the latter gentleman that the Trustees defended the action because they desired to be able to build on the interior of the Race Course. That he wished to deny most emphatically. The Trustees had no such desire, and never had it. No one dreamed for a moment that defending the objection to putting up the pavilion roof would lead to the action it did. But that perhaps had not much to do with the matter in hand. He must say, however, on behalf of the Recreation Fund Trustees, who unfortunately were not present to endorse his statement, that they have no wish to build on the Race Course or to interfere with racing, and he might notice that when some trees were put on the Recreation ground, and the Race Club took exception to them, they were removed at once, not in deference to any right on the part of the Race Club to demand that they should be removed but as a simple matter of courtesy. He had to apologise for the length of his remarks, which he was only led to make because, being present, he could not allow the mis-statements that had been made about the Recreation Fund to pass unchallenged.

Mr. ANDERSON said he had come prepared to move that a protest be attached to the proposed letter to the Race Club, but as Mr. Mowat said the letter would not prejudice their rights if the Recreation Fund won, he did not think it necessary to do so.

Mr. MANSON'S resolution was then passed, several members, however, not voting.

The CHAIRMAN said though the special object of the meeting was now fulfilled, the Committee would be glad to give their attention to anything else brought forward.

There being no other business, the meeting separated, after the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE SHANGHAI TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

That nothing succeeds like success is a well-accepted axiom, and the success that has attended the progress of the Shanghai Temperance Society is proof of its truthfulness. That such a Society should have taken firm and deep root in a port so peculiarly situated as Shanghai, is of itself not a little surprising, when all the attendant circumstances are considered; and the fact speaks highly in favour of the perseverance, tact, and judicious energy of its promoters and managers. That the measure of success arrived at should have been obtained in the brief period of a little over two years, is equally a matter both for surprise and congratulation; and let opponents and carpers say what they will, there is greater influence for good to be found in a temperance hall than in a public-house. Such, at least, is the opinion of those whose names are written in the lists of members and subscribers to this local society. It was only on the 24th of March, 1873, that a meeting of the earnest members of the then existing Society, was held at the house of the Rev. James Thomas, to discuss the best means of establishing a Temperance Hall; and on the 19th of the following month, at another meeting, it was resolved to take the premises in Szechuen road, which continued to be the home of the Society until its removal a fortnight ago to its present commodious locale, opposite Trinity

Church, in the Hankow road. As to the work of the Society during the fourteen months of its occupancy of the premises in the Szechuen road, the recently published report speaks in hopeful terms—197 names were added to the pledge-book, making a total of 397 who had signed the pledge since the movement was first commenced. The majority of these were seafaring men, and it may be said that many of them have broken their pledge, but still it is satisfactory to know that the Society has been the means of removing the standing reproach from Shanghai that a sailor had no other resort for amusement or refreshment than the grogshop. But the frequenters of, and residents in, the Hall, are by no means confined to seamen—the Society's refreshment-rooms, library, reading, billiard, bagatelle-rooms, &c., are the resort of a class of permanent residents in the port, who, but for the opportunity thus offered to them, might also be drawn to haunts of temptation; and now that the Society has removed to still more attractive and convenient premises, it is to be hoped the "model" Settlement will feel it a duty to be model in this as in other respects, and that the necessary funds will be forthcoming to carry out the Society's objects. A brief description of the new premises will appropriately close this introduction. In the basement are the public library and reading room and bagatelle room, in which other games are also provided—all of which are free of charge to the visitors. Then comes the lecture-hall, 38 feet by 35 feet 6 inches, with another large hall next to it, divided from it only by a couple of arches, into which the overflow of the audience can be put in case of need. Beyond this again is a large dining room, capable of comfortably seating 70 or 80 guests. The upper story contains 15 rooms, inclusive of bedrooms, subscribers' private reading room, committee, and billiard room, with a large and pleasant messroom for the residents in the Hall. All the bedrooms are remarkably light and well ventilated, and although at present plainly furnished, will in course of a little time be well fitted in every respect and made attractive.

The New Hall was formally opened on Thursday night with one of the free entertainments which the Society has made a special feature. There was a good attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Blethen, the president. The programme of the meeting began with a recitation by Mr. Rogerson and a song by Mr. Palmer, both of which having been very well received,

The Rev. Mr. THOMAS then delivered an address. He thought it was a matter for no slight congratulation that they were now met in a more commodious and spacious building than ever before. Indeed, in every direction the Society showed improvement. It had begun in a single room down in Hongkew, and after having struggled for a little while, it had apparently died. It was revived, and continued for some time in the little Chinese Chapel in Shantung Road; thence it removed to the house they had just left, and they now had the good fortune to meet in a very much better place—a building better suited to the Society's objects in every way; with larger dormitories; improved accommodation for private boarders and lodgers; a finer billiard room, and they hoped to get one or two more tables; as well as to make the Library more complete, and to have every appliance of the institution in far better order than before. But they might congratulate themselves on even a better thing than this: and that was the sympathy of the community. There was a time, not very long ago, when the idea of a Temperance Society was considered in Shanghai to be the greatest joke; when young men came to these meetings in the expectation of having some fun, while others thought the project was doomed to

come to a speedy death. The tone of public feeling was now, however, entirely changed; there was manifest sympathy with the movement among the community, who had supported it liberally, and enabled them to furnish the premises. From many private individuals, too, they had received gratifying manifestations of sympathy, which those individuals had shown by advocating the cause, assisting the Society with their musical talent, by giving lectures, and in many other ways. The Society had succeeded remarkably well in every respect; it had now a good local habitation and a good name; its prospects were brighter than ever before, and they might look forward and go forward with cheerful hearts. (Applause.) There were one or two dangers, however, not yet beyond the reach of remedy, but which if they were to remain unheeded, might prove the destruction of the Society altogether. To illustrate one of these, he would draw an analogy from the little animal known to naturalists as the teking rat. Rats, as they all very well knew, have the habit of associating in numbers; and it is a fact which can be attested in many museums in England or America, that sometimes several of these animals grew together—he was speaking in sober earnestness—their tails becoming agglutinated. (Laughter.) He did not want to see this Society become a union of tails, the heads all outwards ready to run in different ways, so that no individual could move freely, neighbours hampering instead of helping one another, and the very union thus becoming a disadvantage. The other danger to the Society he illustrated by a reference to the chestnut. What would they think if this fine tree, after attaining noble proportions, were to look down despiingly on the two fat leaves in which it had germinated. It would be a pity—more, it would be culpable, it would be a sin, if those whom the Society had helped in any way to rise, should turn round and affect to despise, or speak slightly of, that which had been the means of their elevation. It would be a shame, and more than a shame, if any who had been helped by temperance to nobler and better things, should turn round and denounce the Society as a Temperance Society—should, as it were, cut the bridge which had landed them on the side of safety from temptation. In these two directions there was some slight danger. The Society had an object which they should hold clearly before them; they had scope and means for carrying it out, and it would be a pity that any internal strife should retard their usefulness. They should be united together in a strong bond of sympathy—pull together in one yoke,—and endeavour to remove a great blot from the face of the society in which they lived. (Applause.) They were now beginning afresh, making a new start, and it might not be amiss to take a glance at the objects, aims, and principles of the Society, though it might be only giving a turn to the kaleidoscope—the same bits of glass forming some new combination. The object of the Society was to abolish drunkenness—to diminish, if they could not remove it—and to enable those subject to it to become sober and useful men. Many there were in Shanghai caught in this bad habit, and why should they not look at it with the eyes of rational beings, consider their position calmly and deliberately, and seize on the means of escape from it? For the drunkard, and the man in peril of drunkenness, the only safe and wise course was total abstinence—that he believed with his whole heart. "In vain is the snare set before the eyes of any bird,"—why should a man walk, with his eyes open, into a peril which he clearly perceived? But, though total abstinence was the only safety for many men, yet they could not be induced to take to it for several reasons. It was difficult to get men to fortify the most vulnerable places of their character.

regarded in no other light than a piratical expedition.

Our Government regards this aggression on the part of the Japanese as a serious breach of Treaty stipulations, and accordingly decided to send a Minister of high standing to Formosa, to rid the island of the Japanese by one of these two ways: First, to act in a persuasive style; and should this fail, then try the coercive; and I hope the Japanese will, ere this, find out their mistake, and evacuate the island with very little delay.

I am, Sir,

Yours ever truly,

W. K. T.

Shanghai, 5th July, 1874.

REUTER AND THE SILK MARKET.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—Some years ago I wrote to the *Evening Courier*, pointing out the gross inaccuracies that were continually then made in the Silk Quotations of Reuter's Telegrams to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. I regret that my communication brought no happy result, and I now beg through the medium of your columns to reiterate the charge, as Telegram after Telegram continues to quote prices on the London market that are utterly unattainable. To wit, I may mention that Reuter's last Telegram, dated the 3rd inst., quotes No. 3 "Dragons" at 19/6, whilst a private Telegram of the same date says, "10 bales No. 3 'Dragons' are valued (NOT SOLD) at 18/6." How long are the Shanghai public to continue to be led by the nose and duped in such a manner, for the sake apparently solely of putting money into the pockets of the Agents of the Chinese Silkmen?

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SILK INSPECTOR.

Shanghai, 6th July, 1874.

Miscellaneous.

A TREATISE ON THE MOST NATURAL WAY OF CONNECTING CHINA WITH EUROPE BY RAIL.

Founded on and largely reproducing a Lecture delivered on the subject to the Berlin Geographical Society, by Baron von Richthofen, on 11th April, 1874. Issued by the Berlin Geographical Society. (Translated from the German.)

No sooner had the great feat of connecting California with the Atlantic by railroad been successfully accomplished, than, as it were following on this event, the question obtruded itself on the mind whether the great continent of the Eastern Hemisphere, reaching from the West of Spain to the utmost precincts of the Chinese Empire, could not in a like way and with mutual advantage be brought together.

The result obtained in the American Hemisphere had been to unite a population of little more than 40 millions, inhabiting the States East of the Rocky mountains, to a city on the Pacific which, though of undoubted mercantile importance still owned as immediate dependencies none but scantily populated districts, to avoid the disadvantages equally attaching to the long route by sea rounding Cape Horn, and to the frequent reloading and shipping of goods if the shorter distance via Panama were chosen.

In the Eastern Hemisphere, the accomplishment of a similar connection would be attended with results of paramount importance, and ends of infinitely superior a character would be attained.

Here the task is given to vanquish prejudices which have successfully held their own for thousands of years without succumbing to the most powerful of miners—"Time." The Chinese Empire, with 400 millions of inhabitants, is to be brought into immediate contact with the 300 millions inhabiting the European Commonwealths; an irresistible connection is to be established between those two parts of the world that are foremost among producing and consuming nations by aid of the most powerful fetters that an age powerful in invention has been able to produce.

The admirable despatch with which the construction of the Pacific railroad has been carried out in the United States is due to many natural advantages, among which may be reckoned the political unity of the territory traversed; the short distance which remained to be built between the outposts of lines already existing in the East and West; the immediate aid of many adjacent States in high cultivation, and the eminently favorable proportion as to space and time in which the land route stands towards the sea route. Many of these advantages will have to be foregone in considering the Eastern scheme, and many serious obstacles may obtrude themselves with which the American enterprise has not been impeded, but the enhanced difficulty will be amply compensated for by the results that may be confidently expected to accrue from the attainment of such a design, and which can scarcely be overrated.

He who is accustomed to draw his conclusions as to the probability of events that may come to pass from the logical combination of existing facts will, I think, agree with me in regarding the construction of this most important means of traffic as a task that is bound to be executed eventually, however trying the procrastination to which it may be subjected.

The lecturer proposed to consider the question chiefly from a geographical point of view. It is his conviction that the conditions of soil and climate point out one distinct and unchangeable route as suitable to connect China with the West, and he presumes that his reasons for this assumption, and some particulars of the country to be traversed, may not prove uninteresting.

The first ideas of connecting China with the West were naturally based upon the natural thoroughfares already existing, and which had been approved by commercial and other traffic since olden times. At the same time prominent attention was devoted to those lines of railway already built or building which could be made subservient to the intended purpose, with a view to reduce the cost as much as possible, and at the same time to propagate political objects or provide against political contingencies. Two distinct schemes have been conceived on these foundations, which we may term the Russo-Germanic and British schemes.

The Russo-Germanic project regards Nischnii-Novgorod as the Western starting point. A railway from this city to Tiumen has been proposed and sanctioned by the Russian Government. The new railway would have therefore to start from Tiumen, and would be connected with Western Europe by means of the projected Nischnii-Novgorod-Tiumen line. The city of Tiumen is situated on the Eastern descent of the Ural range, and is a place of some importance, inasmuch as it commands the entire river navigation of Western Siberia, which is of some moment in itself, and the advantages of which are to be further increased by intended canalization. From Tiumen the road is to follow the general route via Omsk, Tomsk and Irkutsk to Kiachta, and thence through Mongolia to Kalgan. The short stage to Peking remains then to complete the object in view.

The whole, of this line, with the exception

of the latter stage and some parts bordering on the Baikal lake, would offer no serious obstructions in the way of ground formation, as far as can be conjectured; but there are other disadvantages inseparable from it which are of so adverse and unavoidable a nature as to render its execution for a considerable time to come little short of impossible. While the competing power of steam-navigation is able to penetrate to many harbours and marts, the entire line commencing with Tiumen would have no object to keep in view but Peking. The extreme North of China is thus to be chosen as terminus for a railroad which when constructed will cover some 700-800 geographical miles* of ground, traversing a country which gives little or no guarantee for intermediate traffic, which is inhabited by a population that produces next to nothing and the consuming facilities of which are even second to the quantity of its produce, which can boast no town of even mediocre importance as a commercial mart, where a hard winter would be likely to altogether prohibit traffic for several months, abounding in broad streams which would not only necessitate the construction of costly bridges, but at the same time put their merits to a severe test, by a debacle vigorous enough to cause disastrous damage and at all events to render their powers of duration eminently hazardous. Any momentary interruption along the route would render the enterprise quite barren, Peking and Tiumen being professedly the only stations of importance. These points would amply suffice to neutralize the deterioration that a cheap and well conducted railroad ought to cause in the opposing ranks of cheap but slow water traffic, but still another fact to the detriment of the railway scheme under notice commands attention. This is the extremely scanty appearance of coal formation along the greater part of the projected route, and especially in Mongolia, which must be deemed an obstacle of sovereign importance. As the final consideration, it must be taken into account that though Peking might perhaps prove a good market for European produce, it could never be regarded as a suitable centre for Chinese export, because of its distance from the growing districts and because of the costly inland transit.

The British project adopts the lines which connect the valleys of the Indus and Ganges, and endeavours to extend these lines to connect on the one side with Europe, and on the other with China. The prospect of embracing the Indian peninsula, with its 240 millions of souls, and intimately connected with the Birman states, with another 30 millions, thus joining a territory of vast importance, and second only to China, with this country and Europe, renders this project as regards greatness of principle infinitely superior to the Russian idea; and the magnitude of the interests involved in such an enterprise would certainly justify an enhanced expenditure of no mean proportions. Journeys and preliminary surveys have been undertaken in great variety and on a grand scale, and from these, discoveries of sovereign importance for the science of geography may be confidently looked for. We shall doubtless soon be informed whether the difficulties that are in the way of connecting India with Europe, either by way of Russia and Asia Minor, as projected by the British Government, or from the Amu-Darya via Peshawur, as intended by Russia and seconded by the opinion of M. de Lesseps, can be successfully overcome under given circumstances. But as regards the Eastern half of this plan, we are unfortunately in a position to state that its practicability is most effectually precluded! The outpost of the Indian railways in these regions is the city of Dacca, situated

* Note.—Wherever the term "mile" is used, it is always applied to the German or geographical mile.

in the Delta of the Bramaputra. From that point either Sudyā, Ava or Bhamo might be reached without encountering insurmountable obstructions, but in either case the attainment would be a *cul de sac*, for the next point in the Chinese plain which would have to be taken as a mark would be the city of Ichang-fu, on the Yangtze. The intermediate space between this town and Bhamo or Sudyā aggregates the distance between Berlin and Constantinople, but the character of the ground comprised therein can only be compared with the wildest regions of the High and Central Alps. As far as the country is known, the construction of half a dozen tunnels would be necessary, each of which would compare with the Gotthard tunnel, not to speak of an uninterrupted chain of minor obstacles. The lecturer is therefore of opinion that this project must be considered quite impracticable, and should accordingly be discarded from any further consideration.

In Europe none but these two lines have received any attention, but a resident of China, looking westward, will at once dismiss either from his consideration.

The most natural terminus of a railway in China must undoubtedly be considered the densely populated and eminently fertile and productive alluvial plain that, reaching back to the immediate vicinity of the Kwenlun range of mountains, embraces the estuaries of the Yangtze and Hoangho rivers, and has created a focus for its trade in the emporium of Shanghai. Of the two distinct halves into which the powerful chain of the Kwenlun divides China proper, the southern part, irrigated by the Yangtze and its tributaries, is impervious to a railway, which would have to reach Sudyā and Bhamo after encountering the insurmountable difficulties enumerated above, there only to meet with fresh obstructions. But an attentive observer will recognise, northward of the Kwenlun, the outlet which the Hoangho has forged through the mountains, and which is virtually the gate to Central Asia. Looking further northward, we find a region eminently mountainous affording an unbroken succession of barriers until another outlet is found near Peking—the pass appropriated by the Russian design, leading to Eastern Mongolia, a tract of land which bears no comparison with the rich plateau of Central Asia.

Upon emerging from the valley of the Hoangho at the city of Hwai-king-fu in the province of Honan, we are compelled to follow the natural road along the northern declivities of the Kwenlun mountains. At the city of Si-ngan-fu, situated in a large plain surrounded by the precipitous gorges of high mountains, we have reached the connecting link of all trade with Central Asia. Several roads approach this important town from the East and Southeast, but towards the West there is one marked course which pursues a straight direction with no deviation to either right or left. The lecturer dwells largely on the importance of this place, which, thanks to its dominant position, has been the seat of government with few interruptions for a period of upwards of 2,000 years. This point gained, the eye of the traveller that has been so far commanding a broad horizon, is now involuntarily fixed on Central Asia; the ancient reports and traditions that live in everyone's mouth pass before his mind, and his view Westward gains a decision and clearness comparable to the commanding view of a large plain from a solitary mountain. He feels instinctively that as this one unrivalled line of road has been the undisputed route of the wary tradesman and the conquering warrior since times of yore, so will this one line be the route through which the ancient Empire will be infused with the alien ideas and conquering civilization of modern Europe. The next

city is Lan-tshou-fu, the capital of Kansuh, and then follows that remarkable tract of land bearing the cities of Liang-tshou-fu, Kan-tschou and Sutschou, for knowledge of the cultural history of which we are indebted to Abel Rémusat and Carl Ritter. This country is bordered towards the South by the Northern boundaries of the Kwenlun, inhabited by tribes of Mongolian and Thibetan affinity, and northward the high heath-like desert, harbouring tribes of the Oeloet family, extends to regions unfathomable to the horizon. The intermediate piece of land is very narrow, but level and highly cultivated. At Sutschou, a city about 100 miles distant from Lan-tshou-fu, the country gains in breadth, and soon afterwards the traveller reaches the Great Wall, at its last great gate, called the Kia-yükwān. The dominating character of this road is amply illustrated by Chinese history, which records more than one instance when the Empire was effectually protected towards the West as long as it could maintain its sway over road and gate. For upwards of 2,000 years the Chinese Government never coveted possession of the districts north and south of the road, but their possession of the road itself was ever staunchly upheld against any attempting aggressor, they being fully alive to the fact that the possessor of this thoroughfare holds the key to Central Asia, and can furthermore use it as a wedge inserted between the hostile neighbours living north and south, with whom the Empire could deal separately, but the idea of whose confederation has never been favoured by their statesmen. According to their old traditions, the Chinese themselves have in ancient times invaded the valley of the Yellow River through this approach, and repeatedly have contending enemies directed their attack to this point. But no Emperor or commander has ever shrunk from any sacrifices demanded to defend this important position. And the same views are still uppermost in their minds, and are borne out by every one of their actions. For after the prostration of the Mahomedan insurgents had been virtually accomplished during the last decade, the Government never pretended to have obtained the crowning victory until some few months ago the road between Sutschou and the Kia-yükwān gate had been actually freed from every remnant of the defeated. So many different and decisive circumstances combine to assert the supreme exclusiveness which attaches to this road, as the one natural and available guide to the remote parts of Central Asia.

From the gate, the road leads through the oasis of Hami, celebrated for its abundance of rich orchards and its general fertility; about 1560 li or 94 miles of distance are thus traversed on ground seemingly level but probably sloping to some extent towards the desert of Shamo or Gobi, the name of which has been erroneously attributed to vast districts. For three days the traveller is in the midst of a desolate and scorched wilderness, the horrors of which have been depicted by some with a vivid pencil, while others have not experienced impressions of any appalling nature. The remainder is heath and steppe.

Hami is at the foot of the Tien-shan mountains, and here the road branches off to the North and South under the names of Tien-shan Nan Lu, and Tien-shan Pei Lu, or roads North and South of the Heavenly Mountains. Their names have been appropriated by the districts which they traverse. The Southern road leads from oasis to oasis, and finally reaches Yarkand and Kashgar; by the Northern, after an unbroken succession of undulating heath, Kuldja is gained by way of Barkul and Iliho. Kuldja was the extreme outpost of the Empire of the Ta-tsin dynasty until some years ago it was sacked and seized by Mahomedan partisans, who

in their turn had to relinquish it to the Russians in 1872.

The direction from Singanfu, via Hami to Kuldja, is thus the route which is considered by the lecturer to be the most favoured by all circumstances, and eminently adapted to the construction of a railway between Europe and China. He dwells on the contents of a number of reports, which he has received from native travellers, as to the character of the country, as viewed from several quarters, all of which agree in pronouncing the track eminently level. The best proofs of the utter absence of any obstructions in the way of formation of soil, may be gathered from the mode of travelling which was universally adopted before the political disturbances of the last decade rendered the existing thoroughfare unsafe. Up to that period, camels were seldom used, and the customary means of traffic was a two-wheeled cart, drawn by a pair of mules. This cart carried the driver, two passengers, and 700 pounds, or, in the absence of passengers, 1,100 pounds, of cargo. The most difficult portion of the journey is supposed to be the stage between Singanfu and Lantshoufu, as a high range of mountains has to be surmounted between these stations; but, on either side the elevation to the crowning point seems to be gradual and moderate, especially so on the Western side. Evidence of this is given by the long distances between the stations, and the efficiency of the simple mode of conveyance just described. Further on, the road becomes level, or gently undulating, until the defiles leading to the Ili river are reached. Even then there is no difficulty of any moment, nor does the desert appear to offer any obstruction, as no relays are required. How easily the whole journey is accomplished is proved by the great regularity with which the trip from Singanfu to Kuldja, over 8,020 li, or 48½ miles, is performed. The time occupied is within 80 days, and the moderate sum of Tls. 64, equal to Thalers 128.

With, perhaps, the single exception of the immediate approach to Kuldja, no deviation from the indicated route could be beneficial, as every branch-off would involve a detraction from the advantages enumerated, and result in fresh encumbrances without yielding any obvious advantage. From Hami, rails could be easily laid to Yarkand, over 4,770 li, or 286 miles; but here all further plans would have to be relinquished, as there is no outlet to the North, West, or South. It is indisputable that a descent from the plateau can only be accomplished North of the Tien-shan, but there, as it would appear, with little difficulty.

The general advantages offered by this proposed line of railroad between China and Europe, are obvious. It is the straightest and shortest line of connection between the suggested starting point and terminus; and it touches China in its extreme West, at the only point which admits of an approach from that direction. A series of independent reports unanimously agree as to the absence of such difficulties as are attendant on uneven and rough ground, and remove apprehensions on that score as far as the greater part of the route is concerned. The approach from the Chinese plain to Singanfu, and parts of the road thence to Lantshoufu, offer difficulties of some importance, as in these parts the formation of Loess is prevalent, and land interspersed with deep furrows has to be dealt with; but in these most densely populated districts the enhanced expense would be well justified by the great traffic that might be expected therefrom.

Thence onward, the whole westward route presents no obstacle but the desert, which may perhaps prove a difficult problem to solve. With the exception of the Hoangho, no broad river would have

to be bridged over, and in no part would the road be exposed to dangers of flood or debacle. Although the climate is rough and cool in the winter season, snow falls sparingly, and has never been known in quantity sufficient to prove fatal to traffic. The districts through which the road leads are for the most part but little in advance of Southern Siberia with regard to population; but the stations form a succession of cities of great commercial importance, and which are known to supply large parts of the empire with produce, especially Silk and Brick-tea. From Lantshoufu, one road branches off to Siningfu, and this serves Kokonor and Thibet, and another to Ninghiau, the medium of the trade with the Ordos district and Mongolia.

If we refrain from pointing out minor mercantile stations, Hami and Turfan cannot fail to attain positions of supreme importance, the former for the country towards Yarkand, the latter for the traffic with Uliassutai and Kobdo. A number of important marts would also be founded all along the Northern descent of the Tienshan. The great trade between Siningfu, and Central Asia would then assume incalculably huge dimensions. But a point which tends to render the proposed line favorable in the extreme, is the geological proof of formation indicating the existence of coal. From the province of Shansi, the neighbourhood of which has been carefully investigated by the lecturer, the strata was found to exhibit the conditions attendant on coal formation in a degree second to no other country. These formations were found throughout the provinces of Shansi and Kansuh. In the former province, territorial difficulties materially affect its value as a coal producing country, but in the latter the formation attains an extraordinary importance, so much so indeed, that Kansuh may be considered equal with Shansi as to the extent of its coalfields. Every district north of the Kwenlun is well provided with coal; the blocks are reported to be very large and the quality satisfactory in every respect. Thence to Hami, and from Blharuk, following the northern declivities of the Kwenlun up to Kuldja, coal is reported to be abundant, and is said to be used by the population generally as fuel; whereas the southern parts are believed to yield no coal, and the people have to supply their wants with grass and crook-timber. Taking into consideration that the transportation of coal in China exceeds in no case 20 miles, inasmuch as the costliness of traffic would unduly enhance its value, it may be safely conjectured—if the information which the lecturer has derived from native travellers is true—that the distances between the coalfields are always within, say, 40 miles, and the powerful inference could thus be drawn that coalfields are spread in unbroken succession over a space of 30 degrees of longitude, from the Eastern frontier of Shansi as far as Ili.

The line would, therefore, not only follow the route indicated by nature, history, and commercial exigencies, besides attaining the immediate ends of its construction, but would also be eminently favoured by the natural fulfilment of those conditions which are incumbent on an economical mode of constructing and working railways, as laid down by mechanical science. The lecturer does not purpose to give his opinion about the route that ought to be chosen from Kuldja onward, because with respect to that city the geographical problem is solved, and the steps that remain to be taken will be mainly influenced by political considerations or as being generally judicious. Descending from the upper valley of the Ili river, the plains bordering on the Balkash lake are soon reached. This region has been the frequent subject of railway plans, some of which are still under discussion, and are likely to be carried out at no dis-

tant period. Here the line may connect with the projected route: Tiumen, Omsk, Semipalatinsk, Wiernoye, Turkestan, Taschkend, and so be connected with Europe on one part, and the Indian route, as conceived by M. de Lesseps, on the other; or, perhaps, a direct continuation will be made through the Kirgisian steppes into Russia proper. This would be amply justified by the importance of the subject. In either case, no influence is exercised on that part of the road which traverses the plateau of Central Asia, save, perhaps, the extreme West, which comes within the immediate vicinity of the places named. But there can be little doubt that, if a direct railway communication with China is once carried out, to this line will be assigned the foremost place of railroads in Asia, and the connecting links will be made dependent on its exigencies; whereas the connection with India, being only second in rank, will have to succumb to second place. However visionary the project may appear to the general public, it is the firm conviction of the lecturer that its accomplishment will be a question dependent solely on the development of progress in inner China. In the coast ports the native merchants have been nothing loth to acknowledge the beneficial influence wrought by the introduction of the telegraph; while the Government has not confined its approval of steam navigation to the worded terms of a state document, but has demonstratively manifested the same in a practical manner, through the voluntary sanction and monetary assistance rendered in the establishment of a Chinese Steamship Company, as it were under their auspices. However strong the attachment which binds the Chinese to their time-honoured customs, it is an indisputable fact that every step that has been so far taken to introduce foreign innovations into their country, has at once met with their admiration and taken their hostility by storm. There is equally no room for doubt but that the strong prejudices which are, up to this day, harboured by the Chinese against the construction of railroads, will disappear as their prominent advantages obtrude themselves to their practical minds. This period may be near at hand, or far distant; but every step forward which has so far been accomplished, with the sole exception of improved fire-arms and ammunition, has had to be forcibly pressed upon an unwilling people. Their eminently practical matter-of-fact views have, however, not left them long untaught as to inherent advantages, especially from a pecuniary point of view, to which they are by no means unsusceptible. The same process must be anticipated upon the introduction of the first railroad, but the obvious advantages which inevitably accrue from quick and cheap traffic, encourage the sanguine hope that the first line of rails will be soon hailed as a signal to cover vast parts of the Empire with steam locomotion. Considerations strategical, political, and commercial, will then co-operate to impress on the Chinese Government the necessity of a road from Siningfu to Sutschou, and this line once constructed, will most probably induce Russia to lay rails in the same direction, following the Northern descent of the Tienshan range. The general results attendant on a railroad connection between East and West admit of no estimate, and nobody can attempt to calculate its future worth. Well may the European nations that now participate in the trade with China under equal conditions, regard Russia with jealousy, as that country is destined to reap the lion's share of the benefits resulting from the projected communication with the Far East; while the geographical situation of Germany would place it in the second line. But if one nation is geographically favored before others, as in this case, it becomes the more important for the losers not to close

their eyes to the result of events that are bound to come to pass sooner or later, but rather to face them boldly, and meet the emergency as best they can. Political and commercial attainments are not within our choice. To the geographer the chief point of interest lies in the influence that the destruction of those barriers will produce which have effectually separated East and West from times before History began. The influx of the powerful elements of Western intelligence and science into the very core of China, would force its people to join in the intellectual and scientific contest which all other nations are now waging, and which they alone have been hitherto able to pursue successfully. The superfluous labour power and cheap coal of the overpeopled Empire of China would soon be turned to good account, and the stream of European manufactures that now keeps pouring into China, could be effectually turned back; ere long, Europe would find itself drawing upon China for life requisites, which the Eastern Empire could produce to more advantage than its Western rivals.

Last, but not least, the efflux of Chinese emigration would irresistibly flow Westward; and, protected by an efficient Government, and subject to the civilizing influence of the plough, vast tracts of Russia's Asiatic dominions, which are now barren wastes, occupied only by wild nomadic hordes, would be cultivated. The blessings that Russia would derive from such results would not be unalloyed, and that empire, in thus reaping the benefits enumerated, would soon learn to regard with anxiety the importance of its new subjects. For the assiduity, practical sense, sobriety, and supreme attachment to the traditions and usages of their native country, and the rapid propagation of their species, which are peculiar to the Chinese race, render them the most important scions of husbandry; but at the same time any people with which they associate will learn to regard them as a power, terrible through the process of slowly dislodging their neighbours, and, as it were, stifling them in their irresistible though silent increase and progress.

LOSS OF THE S.S. "LAPTEK."

The German barque *Jurgen*, which arrived on Sunday from Keelung, brought news of the loss of the British steamer *Lapte*. It appears that on the 28th ulto., at 9 p.m., while the steamer was on her voyage from Swatow to Shanghai, with sugar, she struck on an unknown and sunken rock, about two miles from the shore, at a spot about eight miles from Keelung. Captain Tough, finding his vessel was settling down by the head, made for the shore, and succeeded in beaching her on a sand bed. The nature of the damage could not be ascertained, as the forehold was full of water and there were no means at hand of pumping it out. The engine-room and afterhold, however, remained dry. The weather was calm and fine in Keelung harbour, though a little foggy outside, and was favourable for making attempts to discover the nature and extent of the damage; but from the position in which the vessel lies, grave doubts are entertained as to whether this can be accomplished. Though she has not yet been abandoned, it is believed the *Lapte* will be a total wreck. Nearly half the cargo, about 4,000 bags of sugar, has been landed in good condition, but the remainder is reported to be irretrievably damaged. From another source we are told that the steamer struck near the Double Rock, about six miles from Keelung, and that she was run into Ma-sou Bay, about 3 miles off. The *Jurgen* brings 36 Chinese who were passengers by the *Lapte*, but the crew had remained by the vessel.

LOSS OF THE S.S. "CANTON."

"The s.s. *Canton* is a total wreck outside Foochow; bound out." Such was the brief intimation which reached us yesterday forenoon, but (up to the time we are writing) how or under what circumstances the disaster happened, we are not informed. Not even the bearer of the intelligence to Shanghai can enlighten us on this point, nor has any intimation been received by the agents. Capt. Paynter, of the steamer *Dragon*, reports that, on coming out of the Min river on the morning of Wednesday, the 8th inst., about 8.30 A.M., he discovered the captain and crew of the *Canton* in two pilot boats at Sharp Peak, 13 miles from Foochow, and was made aware of the fact that the *Canton* had been wrecked the day previous on the Min Reef. On hearing of the occurrence, Capt. Paynter steered his course for the scene of the disaster, and found the *Canton* under water with the exception of a part of the stem. She appeared to have broken off amidships. An attempt was made to approach the wreck with the view of getting on to her stem, but a heavy sea prevented this being done, and Capt. Paynter pursued his course to Shanghai. He reports that the weather was lazy at the time; but could not say whether a pilot was on board when the disaster happened; as it occurred within the pilot limits, however, it is probable that the steamer was under the care of one. Capt. Paynter fears that all hope of saving any part of the cargo must be abandoned. Up to 1 P.M. yesterday, no intelligence had been received, nor was the wreck known at Foochow, letters from that port making no mention of it. The *Canton* was a first class steamer of 1215 tons register, built by Mitchell, of Newcastle, for the Eastern line of Messrs. Watts, Millburn & Co., of London, whose agents in China are Messrs. Siemssen & Co. She left Shanghai on the 27th ult., with about 700 tons of tea, and 245 bales of silk, and having completed her loading at Foochow, started from thence on her homeward voyage on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

THE COMET.

On Wednesday 1st July, some visitors to the Public Garden had their attention attracted by what appeared to be a Comet, of remarkably handsome proportions, with a tail of about three degrees, situated to the N.N.W., at an altitude of about 22° 30'. The weather of the following days was unfavourable for observation, but the clear cloudless evening of Saturday, the 4th July, brought the comet more conspicuously into notice, and it was then visible above the western horizon for about two hours. It appeared in the N.W., close to the constellation of the Great Bear, two stars of which, "Megrez" and "Dubhe," point directly to it. The comet was seen at Nagasaki on the 29th ultimo, but the cloudy weather at Shanghai then concealed it from view. It is to be hoped that some of our Amateurs in astronomy will be able to give us some idea of what this celestial visitant is, and whether it is advancing to or receding from our earth.—A correspondent sends us the following cutting from a home paper, but is unable to say whether the comet now visible is identical with the one noticed.

The discovery of a new comet is announced by Mr. Hind, who says:—I have received from Professor Winnecke, Director of the Observatory at Strasburg, the following position of a comet discovered by him in the Constellation Vulpecula on the morning of Saturday, February 20, at 17h. 16m. 40s. mean time—Right ascension, 20h. 35m. 34.2s.; north declination, 26deg. 0m. 46s. The diurnal motion in right ascension is 9m. increasing, and in declination 1 deg. 30m. towards the south.

The Chinese are already much agitated at the phenomenon, and think it portends some fearful disasters to the country. In

Japan, also, the natives take it as an omen of war, and the coincident terrestrial complications in which they are concerned will go far to confirm them in the belief. Some old residents are inclined to connect particularly hot summers with comet years, and even in England this was noted of Donati's comet, which appeared in 1858. The following passage from the Article "Comets," in Chambers's Encyclopedia, will be read with interest under the circumstances:—

"Comets have been alternately regarded with terror and with welcome in the popular mind. The appearance of Halley's Comet, in 1456, just as the Turks had become masters of Constantinople, and threatened an advance into Europe, was regarded by Christendom with a superstitious dread, and to the Ave Maria was added the prayer: 'Lord save us from the devil, the Turk, and the comet.' At Constantinople, the occurrence of a lunar eclipse at the same time, increased the portentousness of the event. The discoveries of science of the magnitude of the space filled by their bodies, and their prodigious velocity, together with the confessed impossibility of always predicting their approach, produced fears of another kind, which have sometimes been, especially in France, extravagantly exaggerated in the public mind. The groundlessness of such alarms, from the extreme improbability of collision with the nucleus, the probable innocuousness of a contact with the extremely attenuated surrounding matter, and, possibly, to the greater part of the world, of a collision with the nucleus itself, will be sufficiently evident from what has been said above. It is probable that already, on many occasions, some of the attenuated vapour in the tail of comets must have come within the earth's attraction, and been absorbed in its atmosphere. Whether the effect is deleterious or salubrious, or whether it has any perceptible influence at all, is only matter of speculation. The salubrity of cometary influence is now a popular idea; and the vintages of 1811 and 1858 were favourable seasons, whose produce is often advertised as the Comet wines."

We are indebted to Mr. T. Alderton, chief-officer of the P. & O. s.s. *Malwa*, for the following observations of the comet. The observations were taken at sea, the night of the 2nd inst. at 8 p.m., as the vessel was approaching Hongkong:—

Alt. of Comet, 11° 53'.
Dist. from "Dubhe" (Ursa Major), 21° 29'.
Length of Comet's Tail, 5° 34'.
Direction of Comet's apparent course, S.W.
Dist. from "Venus," 48° 15'.
Altitude of "Venus," 8° 24'.

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Saturday last, the 4th of July, a date that will be ever dear to citizens of the United States, and remembered with feelings of national pride and congratulation, as being the anniversary of the attainment of their country's independence, was celebrated by the American community in Shanghai with the customary joyous demonstrations. From early morn bunting began to fly from the craft in the river, and the profuse display of colour under the brilliant beams of the sun, created an effective *coup d'œil*. The order to "dress ship" was confined neither to nationality nor size—from the ocean-going trader to the smallest river yacht, all were gaily decorated. At the American Consulate, O. B. Bradford, Esq., in the absence of G. F. Seward, Esq., the Consul-General, read, according to custom, the "Declaration of Independence," in the presence of a number of the leading American and other residents in the Settlement. This ceremony took place in the balcony over the porch of the Consulate, in front of which the "Stars and Stripes" floated conspicuously. Immediately afterward, Mr. Bradford gave the toast, "The Day we Celebrate," which was drunk in bumpers of champagne; and scarcely was this, the second part of the ceremonial concluded, than the boom of

cannon came from the U. S. gunboat *Yantic*, in a national salute of twenty-one guns. Before the *Yantic* had fired her third gun, the Japanese corvette *Nisshin Kan* also began to blaze away, and the deep chorus—the "diapason of the cannonade," as the laureate of America has it—was swollen by some members of the Hongkew police, who began to burn powder from an old carronade. The day was observed as a general holiday by all Americans, and the Consulate and other public offices were closed. In the evening, there were illuminations and fireworks, in various parts of the Settlements. Along a considerable distance of the French Bund, Chinese lanterns were suspended from the trees, and some ships and yachts in the river were also brilliantly lit up, but the principal point of attraction was the Kinleeyuen hong of Messrs. Russell & Co., which was rendered one blaze of light, the entire front being covered with flags, bordered with lanterns. A grand display of fireworks took place in this locality, and rockets, bombs, and crackers, kept up a din and smoke for more than two hours. Blue lights were burnt by some of the shipping, and in front of several Chinese houses, native sympathisers joined heartily in the explosive feature of the celebration. By eleven o'clock, all the out-door demonstrations were concluded, but later in the evening, there was a "considerable interchange of hospitality."

HOW TO DESTROY MALARIA.

Mr. F. L. Olmstead has recently written a letter to the *New York World* concerning the value of the eucalyptus-tree in abating malarious influences. This tree is now growing from the seed, in the greenhouse of the Central Park. To this letter, and to comments upon it in Hall's Journal of Health, we are indebted for the following facts.

It has been observed that a thick ledge of sun-flowers growing around a dwelling, is a great protection from fever and ague, in localities where it abounds. It was taught in medical schools, forty years ago, that any vegetable growth neutralized miasmatic influences, its efficacy being in proportion to its luxuriantness. The sun-flower grows with amazing rapidity in rich soil, as in the bottom lands of rivers; hence its efficacy for this purpose was so striking as to cause the impression that there is some element peculiar to the plant which neutralizes miasmatic influences. Mr. Olmstead remarks that the influence of all trees on climate and health is more decided than is generally supposed.

We know that lowlands become more healthy and productive when well drained, and it may be that rank vegetation consumes or absorbs, and then evaporates and sends into the air above us so much water as to answer the purpose of drain pipes. The experiments of Peter Kofer, at Munich, show that a single oak-tree discharged through its leaves, during one summer, eight and one-half times as much water as fell in rain, on the surface which it covered. The practical lesson taught by these facts is simply this: dwellings now unhealthy may be made salubrious by a well-arranged system of drainage of all the surface within half a mile. It is certain that districts where fever and ague abounded have become healthy when a large growth of luxuriant trees has taken place. The eucalyptus is said to be more luxuriant in productive soils and warm temperatures than even the sunflower or the alanthus. Whether it would thrive out of doors in the northern States has not been ascertained.

A correspondent of the *London Times* gives some interesting facts concerning the eucalyptus as a house-plant. Several of the young trees have grown remarkably well from the seed in his house. They are very pretty, and emit a pleasant odor much resembling that of the black currant. They retain their green leaves through the winter. The only objection to them as house plants is that they become too large, but it is easy to have a succession of them by continually sowing the seeds. He has grown three of the several varieties—wattle gum, blue gum and scented gum—and he says they are very much alike in all respects.

Law Reports.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Shanghai, July 7th, 1874.

Before Sir EDMUND HORNEY, Chief Judge.
In re MICHAEL MARTIN.

The bankrupt, who was brought up in custody, being in confinement on remand on other charges, came up for his first public examination and production of accounts.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. WAINWRIGHT, who said he appeared for Messrs. Watson and Co., and he also represented the trustee of the bankrupt's estate, Mr. Eugene McLoughlin, on this occasion. The bankrupt had filed accounts in statement form, which were exceedingly incomplete and unsatisfactory, there being a good many items requiring explanation, upon which he should question the bankrupt. He then commenced his examination.

The BANKRUPT, in reply to the questions put to him, said—With respect to the debt of \$209, said to be due to R. W. Cowell, it is due from me alone on account of Cowell's one-fourth share of the business. As to the debt of \$1026, due to Mr. Kelly, that arose on the purchase of Manila lottery tickets. The tickets were bought by me to sell again.

His LORDSHIP—Well, were they sold?

BANKRUPT—Some were sold, and some were not, your Lordship.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Do you mean that you have got any of them still?

BANKRUPT—No, the time has expired. The drawing has taken place, and I had no prizes. I received the money for the tickets I sold. The debt of \$564.62 due to Mr. H. Lester, was for my purchase from him on time, of 30 S. S. N. shares. It was a time bargain, done through Mr. McLoughlin. At the end of three months, the shares had fallen in value, which caused the loss mentioned. I did not take up the contract for those shares.

By his LORDSHIP—It simply represents the difference between the cost price and the price I might have sold them at.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT—The shares were never tendered to me. I did not intend to hold them. I believe he intended to deliver them to me, but no shares were tendered to me. I do not think I ever had any communication with Lester. The shares were bought through a broker. I was not told the numbers of the shares. The debt of \$900, due to Mr. J. P. Martin, was a running account. Some of it was for stuff he used to import from home—shoes, wines, clothing. I have no account rendered by him. There was a memorandum kept by him. I did not keep any statement. It is a balance of a general account. He owed me money in '69, but it was only a small accommodation matter. J. Mackay's debt of \$65 is a balance of account. The debt due to Mr. W. H. Rickard \$399.77 is of the same kind as that due to Mr. Lester—it is for 15 S. S. N. shares, on a time bargain. It was done through Messrs. Bissett & Co. I never got a memorandum of the numbers of those shares. It was never tendered to me. Nothing was stated when I purchased them as to a memorandum. I bought them to make some money on them. I did not mean to retain them—I should have passed them on through a broker. I had no memorandum or understanding that I was to receive the difference at the end of the time.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT—The debt due to Mr. W. Saunders is money that he placed in my hands on loan. It is \$700. He gave it to me to invest. I used the money, and paid him interest for it for two years. He did not hold any sort of security.

By His LORDSHIP—He gave me the money, and as long as I gave him 10 per cent. for it, that was all he wanted. He has an acknowledgment that the money is in my hands. Mr. Saunders is in the Customs.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT—There is due to Spedding's estate, \$150. That is on a time bargain for 15 S. S. N. shares, but they were never tendered. The debt to A. Sim is on a time contract, for 30 shares in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. They were never tendered. I did not intend to take them. I instructed my brokers to buy them. The debt to Mr.

R. W. Williams, \$214, is also for loss on 20 shares in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; to T. R. Wheelock there is due \$150, for 15 S. S. N. shares. I have given a cash account to the trustee, but it is from memory.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—From memory! Is that the one you gave him? (Holding up a document)—Is it correct?

BANKRUPT—To the best of my recollection it is correct, except that I have omitted to enter one item of \$56.50, received from Mr. S. D. Robinson.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, to the Court—This account shows that the bankrupt has expended \$7,612 more than he has received. (To bankrupt).—How do you explain that?

BANKRUPT—I have no explanation to give. I mean to say that those were all my receipts for 1871-2-3, except what went through the bank. I have not put into the balance sheet anything that went into the bank. I had accounts with the Oriental and Hongkong & Shanghai Banks.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I see there are many items in your account with the Hongkong Bank, marked with the word "unknown." What does that mean?

Before the bankrupt explained, Mr. Wainwright read a number of the items marked "unknown," and then asked the bankrupt—Do you really mean to swear that you do not recollect what these monies were?

BANKRUPT—Yes, I do.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Have you not had over \$2,000 of my money?

BANKRUPT—Yes.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Where is it? Why does it not come into your account?

BANKRUPT—It is in different parts of the account.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—It is part of your "unknown," which you know very well. Are you aware that a good deal of the money that you took from me, never went into the Bank at all?

BANKRUPT—I believe it did, all of it. I will swear that I did not "shroff" any of it—except, perhaps, in the case of a native bank.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—But what did you do with my money?

BANKRUPT—I paid it in to my own account at the bank.—The bankrupt then referred to the statement of account handed to him by Mr. Wainwright, and pointed out several items, amounting to \$1,175, which he said meant payments by himself on account of the office.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—That is in restitution from time to time, not on account of the \$2,000 to which I have just referred, but of other moneys.

BANKRUPT—I gave the trustee to understand that most of my salary was banked.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—This account is a mere blind—to muddle the whole thing.

BANKRUPT—The account is a copy of my cash book. Mr. McLoughlin asked me to give my private cash account, and I have done so as far as I can. I told him distinctly that my salary was banked.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—This account is of no use whatever—it is not a complete cash account.

His LORDSHIP to bankrupt—You had better take those accounts back again, and make out one complete cash account, which shall include the bank account, and all sums paid and received by you.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—What are you doing now?

BANKRUPT—At present I am doing nothing.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—No, I know where you came from here to-day. What have you been doing since your bankruptcy?

BANKRUPT—I was attending to the business at the Hongkew Livery Stables. Compton and Co. dissolved partnership on the 15th of April. The stock in trade and so on was sold by Mr. Silverthorne, who held a bill of sale on it. Three-fourths of the interest in the business and stock were mine. Mr. Silverthorne kept that amount of the proceeds of the sale. The rest, I believe, is in the hands of the liquidator of the estate, Mr. Loureiro. My brother bought a good deal at the sale of stock. He did not buy it himself, he gave Mr. Cowell money to do so. He lent Mr. Cowell the money to buy some of the traps to start a business. Cowell has given him a bill of sale on the whole stock. I am not aware that Cowell has got any other property, except carriages and

ponies. I am not aware that they were bought with my brother's money. There was no understanding with my brother that I was to have the management of the business. If there is a balance left, I am to have \$30 or \$40 per month—no stipulated salary. I have received \$40 since my bankruptcy. I have not lived on that sum for the last three months. I have had some money in hand that my brother loaned me since my bankruptcy. I have no agreement in writing with Cowell.

By his LORDSHIP—The bill of sale is registered.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT—That is all my present source of income. I was living at the stables. I have no furniture—the furniture belongs to J. P. Martin. There is no written agreement, as far as I know, as to my position in the business.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT here intimated that he had no further questions as yet to put to the bankrupt.

Mr. BROUGHAM MILLER next examined the bankrupt. He said he appeared for Mr. W. H. Short and several other creditors. In reply to questions,

The Bankrupt stated—I have given up no books to the trustee under my bankruptcy. I have kept no books. I had books belonging to the firm of Compton & Co., and delivered them over to Mr. Loureiro, the liquidator of that estate. I have passbooks of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. They are in the hands of the trustee, Mr. McLoughlin. I kept no private books of account, nor with regard to anything more than the business of Compton & Co. The \$2,150, belonging to Mr. Wainwright, that is money that I took—received. The amount is not a guess. Mr. Wainwright told me that was the amount.

His LORDSHIP (to Mr. Wainwright)—What was this money that he received on your account?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—It was rents intercepted on their way to the bank, my Lord—money taken, in fact.

By Mr. MILLER—I received the money, some in cheques and some in dollars. Some I placed to my own account, and used it. Mr. Wainwright was absent from Shanghai for some months, and I was left in charge of his office. Besides the cheques I placed to my own credit, and the dollars I used, there were several native bank orders. Mr. Wainwright told me this was the amount. He took it from a paper I gave him, an account of the rentals. I do not dispute the amount. I am not aware that I have omitted anything from this list. I know J. Bailey. I do not know how we stand in money matters. There is no account made up. I may owe him a small balance, or he may owe me one. There were different transactions between us. Sometimes I used to lend him \$50, and he would lend me. Sometimes I gave him an interest in share transactions. I am not aware that I was indebted to him in a large sum in February. It was generally the other way. I am not aware that I received a considerable sum from him in February, or just before.

By His LORDSHIP—He had shares with me in racing matters. We used to speculate together in shares, and banked together.

By Mr. MILLER—Mr. Carvalho's debt of \$216 is for Manila lottery tickets. The debt to Mr. MacLoughlin, \$864.77, is an amount due for losses in share speculation, and is made up of advances made by him to take them up, and charged against my estate—in one particular instance on account of Union shares, shares on account of the "concerned" as he called it. I did not know who the "concerned" was. I believe he holds the shares now. I have not given up any articles of jewellery to the trustee, I do not possess any of any value. I had a watch and chain shortly before my bankruptcy. I lost them in the Yangking-pang, with a gold pencil case worth \$35, and also a silver one. I do not know if I am obliged to answer the question, am I married?

His LORDSHIP—You must answer the question.

BANKRUPT—I am married. I was married ten years ago. I made no settlement on my wife then, nor since. I have made no assignment of property, by bill of sale or otherwise, since my marriage. My wife has no settlement in money or of any kind.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT—When I was called upon by Mr. McLoughlin, he asked me to give him some account of my affairs. I gave it to him from memory. I dictated it to him

and he wrote. This (the statement) is in his handwriting. The "concerned," on account of which Tls. 1,500 is set down, was Mr. Bailey. That, I have found since, is not correct. There is only a small balance between us. We have not settled accounts. Mr. Bailey has not asked me to do so. Since the beginning of February, I believe I have not paid him any money, not a cent, that I am aware of. I have not handed Bailey over any property. When I gave this memorandum to Mr. McLoughlin, I thought Mr. Bailey owed me Tls. 1,500. I thought it was on share contracts. I had some idea it was owing.

HIS LORDSHIP—From or to?

MR. WAINWRIGHT—It is put down as an asset—the "concerned," Tls. 1,500.

Bankrupt—One considerable item that has been put down is losses on racing. I owe the Club "Concordia" \$2,300. Out of that sum, I gave them a promissory note of Mr. C. H. Hutchings for \$1,650, the balance was lost suffered by me and Bailey. We raced together, Hutchings and myself. I handed the note over to the Concordia, to see if they could recover it for me. Hutchings is an American citizen. He is gone away to Mongolia or somewhere. I have not included the Club in the list of my creditors because I considered it a debt of honour, and thought I could not include it.

HIS LORDSHIP—Was the money borrowed?

MR. WAINWRIGHT—No, your Lordship; it was a Club lottery. The losses the bankrupt speaks of are the transactions with regard to the ponies.

Bankrupt—I lost considerably right through on the ponies. In 1872, I received from the Concordia \$3,600, and in the spring of 1873, \$3,300. I won three times, and lost all the rest.

MR. WAINWRIGHT, addressing the Court, said he must apply for an adjournment of this examination *sine die*. The accounts are so incomplete, and some of the transactions are so fishy, that we shall have to ask the bankrupt some further questions.

Bankrupt—I had some share transactions with Mr. S. D. Robinson. He owed me Tls. 500. I with his other creditors compounded with him. He paid me Tls. 56.50. I cannot say when I received it. It was previous to my bankruptcy. That I have omitted in my cash account.

MR. WAINWRIGHT—At the present moment, I do not know that there is anything else I can examine the bankrupt about.

HIS LORDSHIP—Well, what does the bankrupt say? (To the bankrupt)—You must furnish a cash account, and keep your banking account separate from your own receipts and expenditure.

MR. McLOUGHLIN—The passbook will tell me about the banking account. But I want his own account of cash received and paid by himself. I told him distinctly to make up such an account.

Bankrupt—Most of the money passed through the bank.

HIS LORDSHIP—That has nothing to do with it. The bank did not keep your general accounts. You must put down on a sheet of paper what you have received on one side, and what you have spent on the other. The Court must have such a balance sheet—a simple statement of cash transactions.

MR. MILLER—I shall ask that he also gives a share account.

HIS LORDSHIP—That seems to be impossible.

Bankrupt—It is impossible, your Lordship. **HIS LORDSHIP**—The banks can perhaps do that better than he can. I must adjourn the examination for the production of perfected accounts.

MR. WAINWRIGHT—We shall have to examine two or three witnesses at the adjournment, as to what he has said about Mr. Bailey. What the bankrupt has said respecting his transactions with Mr. Bailey is very curious, but before the next examination the facts will probably be known a little better.

HIS LORDSHIP—That will come at the time. Who will make the application for the adjourned hearing, the trustee?

An affirmative reply was given.

HIS LORDSHIP then again directed the bankrupt to furnish the trustee with all necessary information. Special private accounts, like the baker's bill or jin-rik-

sha hire, or other petty cash transactions, the Court would not expect, but when it comes to handling large amounts like Tls. 2,150 without keeping any account, the Court would expect the bankrupt to give all the information necessary, as to how such an omission arose. The meeting will be adjourned *sine die*, the trustee to make the application for a further hearing.

The examination was then adjourned, and the trustee was instructed, within a reasonable time after the bankrupt had furnished a complete statement of accounts, to apply for a further hearing.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, July 4th, 1874.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

Charge of Threatening to Burn and Destroy.

MICHAEL MARTIN was brought up on a warrant, under the 24th and 25th Vic., Ch. 97, section 50, charging him "with having, on the 24th June last, knowingly, wilfully, and feloniously sent to Alfred Silverthorne, a certain letter with a fictitious name thereto subscribed, threatening to burn and destroy a house of the said Alfred Silverthorne."

MR. DRUMMOND conducted the case for the prosecution, and the prisoner was undefended.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Drummond said he appeared on behalf of the Municipal Council to apply for the committal for trial of the prisoner, Michael Martin, on three separate and substantive charges. He proposed to take each charge separately, and to take evidence upon each in detail. The first charge was brought under the 50th Section of the 24th and 25th Vic., Ch. 97, and accused the prisoner of sending a letter to Alfred Silverthorne, threatening to burn his house. After the disposal of this charge, he (Mr. Drummond) would proceed to take evidence as to the other charges. He now called

ALFRED SILVERTHORNE, who, sworn, deposed—I am a publican, and keep the Little Astor House at Hongkew. I have also another establishment. It is situated at Yangtze-poo. This place is called "The Camp." It is a house, with a bar in it, and an out-house containing the servants' rooms and the cooking house. The out-house is, I suppose, from two to three feet from the other house. Both are thatched. There was a fire at these premises about midnight on the 16th, or early on the morning of the 17th of June.

By his **WORSHP**—My servant told me of it, and I visited the premises on receiving the information. My servant came from the Camp to inform me about the fire.

Examination resumed—I endeavoured to discover the cause of the fire, and the conclusion I arrived at was that it had been maliciously set on fire. The whole of the roof of the small house was destroyed, and about three feet of the roof of the other house were injured. The house was set on fire again on the morning of the 23rd of June. My servant again told me of this. I visited the premises that morning about 5.30, and found it was so. I arrived at the same conclusion as in the former instance. The damage was very slight on this occasion, the Camp coolie saw the fire quickly, and put it out. I came to the conclusion that the fires had been caused by Michael Martin. At the first time I went to the Camp, after the first fire, I thought it was a different person. But on going a second time with Mr. Stripling, we saw footmarks, and then I believed it was Michael Martin. My conclusions were confirmed in my own mind after the second fire. The letter produced came to me by the post. My servant gave it to me when I returned home. It was, I believe, on the 24th June. I had been out. It has a local post stamp on, and I recognise the handwriting of the address as that of Michael Martin. I said so. On opening the envelope, I found the piece of paper produced, written on. I recognised the handwriting, but not so quickly as that on the envelope. There is one portion of the letter, in the corner, that is quite distinct as being the handwriting of the prisoner.

The Court—You had better read the letter now.

MR. DRUMMOND then read as follows:—

The Camp, 24 June 74.
24 June, 1874.

Dear Mr. Venomous and Malicious cur of an English bull dog,

As a friend such as you always prove with smiling face to your many victims, I have to afford the pleasant information that your late victim's clothes are gone to the wash to-day as I saw the doby (sic) coming out with same. If your bull dog venomosity can discover anything there, here's a glorious chance vent your speed. The Camp where I write this is not yet on fire, but—take care!!! Yours obediently, one of your many victims,—JACK.

Put this in your pipe and smoke it.—J.

Examination resumed: I believed that the writer of the letter meant to burn the Camp down. It put me in fear. I felt and have felt ever since, that I am not safe, and I therefore handed the letter over to Mr. Stripling. To the best of my recollection it was about noon when I went home on the day I received the letter. I put the mark of my signet ring on the letter. The mark visible is the same. The meaning of the words about the washing, is that I sent my boy to the prisoner's boy at prisoner's house, to ask what time his master came home on the morning of the first fire and if his boots were wet. It was, to the best of my recollection, either the same morning on which the fire occurred, or the morning after. The prisoner's boy said his clothes were not dirty, nor wet. The explanation of the words "put this in your pipe and smoke it," and the signature "Jack," I believe, is that it alludes to a letter I received from my brother at Montreal, and which I showed to the prisoner. The history of that letter is that my brother came out from England about a year ago to help me, but as he was of little use, I sent him home again with Captain Macleod. Before he sailed, I wrote him a letter "jacketting" him for the dirty manner he had kept things in at the Camp. When he arrived at Montreal, he wrote me a letter in which he said, "If you think this is a proper way to treat a brother, I don't put that in your pipe and smoke it,—Jack." My brother's name was John, but we always called him by his nickname "Jack." I also showed that letter to Mr. Bailey, and perhaps to one or two more. There has been ill-will between the prisoner and myself within the last month or two. It arose in consequence of my having sold the prisoner's goods under a bill of sale, and of certain charges I brought against him in this Court, to recover goods that were missing. The prisoner came to my house, and said he thought I had taken very harsh steps. I told him I thought not, as I wanted the money I had loaned him.

Cross-examined by prisoner—I believed you set fire to my premises because you are so vicious-minded. I know your footsteps,—I had seen them often enough. I do not know the weight of them—I never felt it—but unfortunately was very near it once. I am not a very good judge of handwriting, but I know yours well enough, I have had so many chits from you. [At prisoner's request, the letter was handed to him.] You were not in the habit of sending such letters to me. I am of the same opinion, that you set the Camp on fire. There is not ill-will between us—there is from you to me. I had acted as a friend to you, and if you had behaved honestly towards me, should have continued so. You told me that I should repent selling you up. I swear that the writing on the envelope is yours, and that that of the letter is also, to the best of my knowledge. I can't say whether I spoke of the letter at my bar or not, I don't know if my wife did. I do not think she did, but I am not answerable for her in that matter. You were at my bar some Sundays ago, and signed two chits, which you have not paid yet.

Addressing the Court, the prosecutor said that he could not afford to keep the Camp open during the winter, and so put the liquors into the ice-chest. He gave the prisoner a key, that he might go and help himself when at Yangtze-poo. That, he thought, did not show much animosity.

The prisoner—Were you not paid for what I had?

Prosecutor—You might have paid for the soda water.

MR. DRUMMOND, producing another letter, read as follows:—

Tuesday, May 19th, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—As you deem it a pleasure to prosecute and annoy me by issuing a criminal summons against me, without any just cause, I have now to inform you that, if you proceed with your case to-morrow, I shall file an information at the Municipal Office against you, for selling spirituous liquors at the Camp, without a license, during the winter months last past; and hand over the key of the box to the Municipal Secretary.—Yours truly,

The signature to this letter, Mr. Drummond pointed out, was torn off, and he was under-

stood to say that it was torn by Mr. Stripling at the police station, but whether accidentally, or for any purpose, did not transpire. The bit of paper, with the signature written on it, was, however, produced in Court—it was, Mr. DRUMMOND said, Martin's signature.

Mr. DRUMMOND (to Mr. Silverthorne)—Who did you receive that letter from?

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—I received it from the prisoner.

Mr. R. E. WAINWRIGHT deposed—I am a solicitor, practising in Shanghai. The prisoner was formerly a clerk in my employ. I have had opportunity of seeing his handwriting many times a day. He was in my employment about two years but left six months ago. Since then I have often seen his writing. I have no hesitation in saying that the envelope produced, and also the letter signed "Jack," are in the prisoner's handwriting. The address on the envelope is plainly his; the writing in the corner at the foot of the letter is evidently disguised, but still it is his;—in fact, I have little or no doubt about it.

Cross-examined by the prisoner—You were not in the habit of writing in this style when you were in my office, you certainly did not write backwards. I have very little doubt in my mind that this writing is yours. I swear that I believe it is your handwriting.

Mr. DRUMMOND—That is all the evidence I have to offer in the first case, and I now ask that the prisoner be committed for trial.

His WORSHIP (to prisoner)—Have you anything to say, or any question to ask?

PRISONER—No, I have had no time to do anything, not even to obtain a legal adviser.

His WORSHIP—Do you ask for a remand, then?

Prisoner—Yes, for a week.

His WORSHIP—Will it take a week to get up your answer to this charge?

Prisoner—Yes, to instruct Counsel and do all that is necessary. I suppose you will accept bail for me?

His WORSHIP—I cannot answer that now. I should perhaps be disposed to accept good bail.

Mr. DRUMMOND—In this case I shall be obliged to oppose bail being accepted, and I shall do so on the point of principle.

His WORSHIP—We are not discussing it now; of course he will have to give full particulars as to the persons offered as bail. (To prisoner)—Do you still wish for a remand?

Prisoner—Yes.

His WORSHIP—Then the case is remanded till this day week.

Charge of Arson.

The same prisoner, MICHAEL MARTIN, was next formally charged with setting fire, or attempting to set fire, to an outhouse belonging to the same prosecutor, Alfred Silverthorne, at the Camp, on the night of the 16th, or early on the morning of the 17th June last.

Mr. DRUMMOND said this charge was brought under the 3rd Section of the same Act of Parliament.

Prisoner—This charge is not entered against me now, I suppose?

His WORSHIP—It is being preferred now.

Mr. Silverthorne was again examined, but in accordance with the Magistrate's suggestion, which will be found in a subsequent part of our report, we hold over this portion of the evidence for the present. At the close of it,

His WORSHIP asked the prisoner if he wished to ask any questions upon the evidence just given.

Prisoner—As the first case against me is remanded, I should rather reserve my questions till the case comes up again.

His WORSHIP—Very well, you can do so if you like. (To Mr. Drummond)—It might save time and trouble too, if you also deferred the taking of further evidence now. All this evidence will have to be repeated when the case comes up on remand.

Mr. DRUMMOND—It is immaterial to me whether we take evidence now, or upon the remand.

His WORSHIP—Then, the further hearing of evidence will be postponed until after the remand. With regard to the second charge now being investigated against the prisoner, I must express a wish that the Reporters will not notice it yet—at least, not until after the trial. It is only right that the minds of the jury who will try the case against the prisoner, should be unprejudiced in disposing of the first charge. They should be as free from prejudice as possible in

dealing with such an important matter as this—important not only to the prisoner, but also to the due administration of justice. If those who will form the jury, see the evidence as now, only partly taken, or even after the remaining charges are completed. The evidence in the other charges will certainly colour their minds to some extent.

Mr. DRUMMOND—I think such a restrictive course as that suggested would be very different to the ordinary practice of the English Press. The newspapers there publish a case, whether of murder, manslaughter, or anything else, at every stage. I cannot see any reason for not publishing the second case as far as it has gone. I must say that such a restriction of publication as you suggest is both unusual and unnecessary.

His WORSHIP—Of course I have no power to restrict publication—that is at the discretion of the Press—but I strongly advise it in cases like the present one, in which the charges are seemingly so closely connected. In such a case it is usual and desirable, to delay publication until after the first charge was disposed of.

Mr. DRUMMOND—I must dissent entirely from this view of the practice of the Press.

His WORSHIP—I was addressing the Reporters. (To Mr. Drummond)—Do you, in proposing to take the charges separately, seek to influence the amount of bail?

Mr. DRUMMOND—Oh, no; I object to bail altogether, no matter what amount may be offered. The charges against the prisoner are felonies, and it is therefore in the discretion of the Court either to accept or reject bail. If the charges only amounted to misdemeanors, of course the prisoner would have a right to be admitted to bail, but it is not so in charges of felony.

His WORSHIP—I am aware that the question of bail is in my discretion. This certainly is not a case in which the prisoner has a right to claim the privilege of bail, but the Court will exercise its discretion. Are you prepared with bail, and to what amount?

Prisoner—I have nobody here, but bail can be obtained for me. There is my brother; I have no doubt he could get others.

Mr. DRUMMOND—And I should distinctly object to the prisoner's brother's bail.

His WORSHIP (to the prisoner)—But you say you have nobody here, so that I have no alternative but to remand you in custody. At the same time, I may tell you that every facility will be given you in prison to communicate with your friends. Should bail be offered for you, I shall consider whether to accept it or not.

Prisoner—Must the bail be offered to your Worship?

His WORSHIP—Yes, bail on a remand must come before me for consideration. In the case of bail after committal, the application would have to go before the Chief Judge.

Mr. DRUMMOND—If bail is offered to your Worship, I shall of course receive the customary notice of it. I hardly know what the practice is here, but in accordance with English law, the practice is to give 24 hours notice, with full particulars of names and amount.

Prisoner—It is now four o'clock on Saturday; to-morrow is Sunday; and nothing can be done until Monday. Am I to be confined in prison?

His WORSHIP—Yes, there is no alternative. I can't help you; a *prima facie* case has been made out against you, and as far as you have either said or suggested anything, you have not answered it. Besides that, you asked for a remand. If you withdraw your application for a remand, I shall commit you for trial, and your application then would have to go before the Chief Judge. As you apply for a remand, I shall remand you for a week on the first charge, and of course when a formal notice of application for bail is tendered to me, I shall send notification thereof to the prosecution, that it will be considered.

Mr. DRUMMOND—Your Worship, I think it is my duty, on behalf of those I represent, to say now that I object altogether, no matter what amount may be offered.

His WORSHIP—It is useless discussing the question of bail now. It is just possible that such bail might be offered as would quite satisfy you. But you will have an opportunity of discussing the matter when it comes before me.

Mr. DRUMMOND—I represent the Municipal Council, and cannot assume the responsibility

of treating it as possible that bail should be taken. I hope that my objection to bail being taken will be placed on the record?

His WORSHIP—It certainly will not be, it is not necessary.

Mr. DRUMMOND—(looking at the Reporters)—Well, it will be published.

His WORSHIP—I have nothing to do with that—it is immaterial to me whether it is or not. The Press will of course use its own discretion as to what it publishes. The prisoner is remanded for a week.

The prisoner was then removed.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 6th June.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

Drunkenness.

G. HADDEN, a seaman of the barque *Lydia*, was brought up by P. C. 34, charged with being drunk and incapable.—The prisoner pleaded guilty.—His WORSHIP—If I let you go, will you promise not to offend again.—Prisoner—Yes.—His WORSHIP—You may go this time. You work hard for your money, and ought not to spend it in this way.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 6th July.

Before O. B. BRADFORD, Esq.

EDWARD ARTHUR, a sailor on board the American ship *Fearless*, was charged with being drunk, on Sunday.—Prisoner, who admitted the offence, was cautioned and discharged.

9th July.

Drunk, and resisting Constables.

J. MAHON, a sailor belonging to the U. S. gun-boat *Yantic*, was brought up on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and also with resisting Sergeant Parker and P. C. Smith, of the Municipal Police, in the execution of their duty, in the Public Gardens, on Wednesday night.

The prisoner's conduct was said to have been very bad, and

His HONOR sentenced him to ten days' imprisonment.

DANISH CONSULATE.

Shanghai, 2nd July, 1874.

Before W. KESWICK, Esq., Acting Consul; H. P. HANSEN, and V. HOFFMEYER, Associates. Mr. J. MACGREGOR, Acting Vice-Consul, officiated as Clerk of the Court.

Charges against a Police Officer.

PETER BOYSEN, a member of the English Police force, was summoned by Nicholas Morris, a member of the French Police, on two charges—1st, that on the 27th of June he forcibly and unlawfully entered the dwelling house of Morris, and assaulted one of the inmates; 2nd, that, on the same day, he at the same place stole a dog, the property of the complainant.

Mr. ROBINSON appeared for the complainant, and the defendant's case was conducted by Mr. BROUGHAM MILLER.

Mr. MILLER drew the attention of the Court to the fact that there were two distinct charges against his client. He was unacquainted with the mode of procedure in the Danish Courts of Law, and he must take the opinion of the Court as to whether they should be taken together or separately. He had looked into the 6th Article of the Code.

Mr. ROBINSON interrupted by saying that this was a summary proceeding, and he did not think there was anything in the point his friend was about to raise.

The Court expressed an opinion that it would be better to proceed with the case in accordance with the summons.

Mr. ROBINSON said he would not take up the time of the Court by any lengthened statement. If the defendant was proved to have forcibly entered the complainant's house and assaulted one of the inmates,—assuming the dog to be the property of Boysen, there did not appear to be any justifiable grounds for the forcible entry and assault. His legal remedy would have been very simple.

Mr. MILLER thought they had better dispose of the charge of assault first.

After some further conversation, Mr. ROBINSON said he would take the charge of assault first, but was he to understand that he was to confine the principal witness—the woman who was assaulted—to the evidence of the assault only? She could give evidence as to the alleged theft of the dog also.

The Court—Take all the evidence you can get.

SUN AN-YEE was then called, and examined through an interpreter. She said she was Morris's wife. She was at home on the 21st June last, in the morning. She was alone. The defendant came to the house on that day (Sunday) at about four o'clock in the afternoon. He asked her where her husband was, and she told him he was out. He next asked what time he would return. She told him probably not till the next morning, as he was away on duty. The defendant then went away to his trap. He had left his trap in an alley or lane close by. He afterward came back to the house, and pushed the front glass door open. She told him not to do that. He broke the glass of the door, he pushed so hard. Before she had any opportunity of saying anything further, he took hold of her, struck her in the face and kicked her on the lower part of her person. She had hold of the leather collar of the dog, which the defendant was trying to get away, and because she would not give it up, he struck and kicked her. The dog was in the house. It is a Chinese house, and the door of the street opens at once into the room.

Mr. MILLER again objected to anything as yet being said about the dog. Enough had been said to show the woman's version of the assault.

Mr. ROBINSON—I am sorry for the Court, but must ask them to keep my friend quiet, or we shall never get through.

The Court—We wish the whole history of the case to be given by this witness.

Mr. MILLER—Then of course I submit to the decision of the Court.

Evidence resumed—There was a dog in the room. Defendant went into the kitchen, and wanted to untie the dog and take him away. She interfered to prevent him, and then he assaulted her in the manner described. He took the dog away with him, and put it into his trap. She saw him running away to his trap.

Mr. ROBINSON—That is all the evidence I have to offer as to the assault. I shall now go into the history of the dog.

Examination resumed—Witness called the dog "Fou-fou."

The CHAIRMAN—In whose possession is the dog now?

Defendant—It is in mine.

Evidence resumed—Witness recognised this dog as having belonged to her husband. It was given to him when a puppy, just beginning to eat. It was very small. That was about two years ago—the year before last, in the "hot weather." She fed and reared the dog herself, and saw it every day. She missed the dog about the latter end of last year—it was a number of months ago, but less than a year. When the dog was lost, it had on a collar with a small brass button on it. It was a reddish leather collar. The dog was lost a long time, over a year, and then came back of its own accord to the house a few days ago. No one brought it. It came early in the morning, between six and seven.

In after-questioning the witness said, her husband first saw the dog in the street, and told her of it. The dog came into the house with her husband. She did not see the dog from the time it was lost till then. It was very dirty. She was quite sure it was the same dog that was given to her husband when a puppy. She had fed and reared it so long that she at once recognised it, although it was much smaller when it went away than it is now.

Cross-examined by Mr. MILLER—Was in the habit of cutting the dog's hair as close as it is now. She used to cut it twice in each quarter. She meant by dirt—dirty in body, "flea and mud."

Mr. MILLER—There is a small slit in the dog's nose. I should like to ask her if she can describe anything about it. When was it done, or how it happened.

The dog was inspected by the Court, and a small cut or slit was seen in the nostril.

Cross-examination resumed—There is a cut in its nostril, but could not say whether it was the right or left nostril. Her husband

cut it. She was there when he did it, but could not look at him while doing it. When the defendant came and took the dog away, it was wearing a collar, but he unfastened it. She took that collar to the Police Station herself. When the dog came home again, he was wearing a strange collar. When defendant took the dog, he did not put him in the trap. The dog tried to jump into the trap, but slipped back. It followed the defendant, and also ran after the trap when he drove off.

[This discrepancy in the woman's testimony was attributed to faulty interpretation, and the interpreter explained that in the Shanghai dialect, the words "leading" and "taking" were the same. The witness is a Shanghai woman.]

The CHAIRMAN—It is immaterial. The evidence now is that the dog followed the trap.

Cross-examination resumed—My husband was returning from duty when he saw the dog in the street close to the house. The defendant's trap was, on the Sunday, at first only a little distance away, but he drove off round another way, further than the straight way, and came back again. A wheelbarrow coolie saw the defendant strike witness. It was a heavy blow and caused a bruise. The kick also was very severe, and she felt pain for seven or eight days. A Chinese doctor attended her—Chi-muk-lu. She took the dog's collar to the Police Station the day after the dog was taken away. The "head man" was there and saw the bruise on her face. It was the Central Police Station.

Witness was requested to look round the Court, to see if she could identify any one present as the "head man" she alluded to. She at once pointed to Mr. Stripling, the acting Superintendent.

By the Court—When the dog came home, or was brought home by her husband, was its hair cut as now?

Witness replied that the day after the dog returned, she washed him, and the day following that she had his hair cut.

Re-examined—The collar the dog had on when he came back was not the same he had on when he went away. There was a foreigner named Carrazza at a window, who heard witness cry "police," when the defendant was taking the dog away. The wheelbarrow man was in the street opposite her door when she was struck. Witness was just inside the door.

By the Court—Do not know the value of the dog. When she resisted the defendant's taking the collar off the dog's neck, the dog was in the front room. Defendant led the dog from the kitchen into the front room, and then took the collar off. The wheelbarrow man could see into the room. The moment the dog was let loose, it went after the defendant, and did not want to remain with her. Directly she called the dog, "Fou-fou," the defendant also called him by the same name. She took hold of the dog by one ear and the defendant took hold of the other ear, and both tried to get the dog. Defendant then struck and kicked her, and she let go the dog, which then followed the defendant. The mark on the dog's nose was made some time while they were rearing it—before it was lost. She did not look at its nose when it came home, because she was so satisfied it was the same dog. She has not taken any notice of the mark on the nose. She remembered the mark now, and always did.

SEN-YEE, the wheelbarrow coolie, was next called, but he turned out to be a Nankin man, and therefore he and the interpreter could not understand each other. Another Nankin man, who understood the Shanghai dialect, was however soon forthcoming, and the examination proceeded by means of the dual interpretation.

The witness stated that he saw a struggle between the complainant and the defendant in the house of the former. The defendant struck the woman. Witness lives on the opposite side of the street. He could not name the exact day or hour, but it was about ten days ago, and the time was about four in the afternoon.

Cross-examined—He had not been spoken to about the case "until lately." One of his neighbours asked him, if he knew anything about it, to come to Court. That was some days after the affair.

NICHOLAS MORRIS, the complainant, examined in French by Mr. Robinson, said—I

am a policeman under the French Municipal Council. I recognise the dog now in Court as my property. Anese gave it to me when it was two months old. That was in the year 1872, but I cannot say in which month. When the dog was lost, it had on a red leather collar, having a brass button, with my initials "N. M." on it. I did not see the dog until the 14th June last, when I saw him in the Rue du Consulat, before the shop of M. Fouque, a baker. The dog used to be called "Fou-fou." When I saw the dog in the street, I called him by his name, and he came to me at once. M. Fouque was present at the time. The dog followed me home, and I told everybody that I had found my dog again. Defendant came to me at the French Police Station on the 16th June, and asked me to show him the dog. He said the dog belonged to him, and I said it was my dog. I told him I could not show him the dog then as I was on duty, but if he would come to my house next morning, at seven o'clock, I would show him the dog. He did not come, and I went to the market. I afterwards saw defendant, and took him to my house, and showed him the dog. He said it was his dog. I said it was mine. Defendant then went to the French police office, and made a complaint against me. M. Barbe said he could not interfere, but if the defendant persisted in his claim to the dog, he would take me before my Consul. The dog remained at my house from the 14th to the 21st June. I was on duty on the 21st, and my wife came and told me the dog had been taken away by the defendant. In consequence of that information I applied to M. Barbe, who told me to apply to defendant's Consul.

The witness was here asked to point out some distinctive mark by which he knew the dog, and he at once showed that the long hair of the animal's tail had been cut off for about two fingers' breadth, and he also pointed out some spots. Asked with reference to the slit in the dog's nose, he said it was not done while the animal was in his possession. On the question being repeated, the witness again said that the cut had not been made while the dog was in his possession.

Cross-examined—The dog had no mark on his neck when in my possession. I have not seen a mark on his neck since he came back. My wife washed the dog and cut his hair.

Mr. MILLER—There is a shot mark in the dog's throat, very distinct, and we can prove how it got there.

The Court examined the dog's neck, and were satisfied there was such a mark.

Cross-examination resumed—I never slit or cut the dog's nostril. I only cut his hair. When the dog came back he was dirty. I am not a dog merchant, and cannot put a price on the dog.

M. ANESE, a French policeman, identified the dog as one he gave to the complainant when it was about two months' old. Witness had seen it often afterwards, before it was lost, and had had it out shooting. The defendant came to witness on the 10th instant, and told him he had lost the dog, and if he (witness) saw him, he was to take care of him. Witness had a dog very like the complainant's, and defendant told him that the dog he had lost was very like his (witness's). The witness then gave evidence corroborative of that given by the complainant as to the interviews with M. Barbe, and was sure the dog in Court was the same he had given to the complainant.

Cross-examined—The dog was about six months old when I used him for shooting. He is now about 22 or 23 months old.

M. FOUQUE corroborated the complainant's evidence as to the dog coming to his shop on the morning of the 14th June, and afterwards following the complainant home. Witness did not at first recognise the dog, but afterwards did so, as the property of the complainant. Morris said, "We can soon see if it is my dog, if it is mine, he has his tail cut." We looked, and found it was so. Witness believed it was Morris's dog, by the readiness with which it followed Morris home.

M. CARRAZZA, also a member of the French police, also believed the dog produced was the complainant's property. He remembered the dog being lost about a year ago; it was then five or six months old. Witness looked at the dog, and said he could pick it out of a hundred as being the complainant's property. He heard the complainant's wife crying out that a European was taking away her husband's dog; he went to his window upstairs, and saw the

defendant coming out of complainant's house, the dog following him. He was running. Witness ran downstairs, and pursued him, but defendant jumped into a trap and went too fast for the witness, who then returned home in company with the complainant's wife. She told him she had lost an earring, and he saw she had a little mark on her face.

Cross-examined.—Witness's house is six doors from the complainant's house.

ORAS BORASIT also gave evidence of identification of the dog as being the complainant's property, and

This closed the case for the complainant.

LEWIS SMITH MACFARLANE, a member of the English police force was the first witness called for the defence. He said he was with the defendant on the 21st June. They were driving in a trap down the Rue du Consulat, when the defendant exclaimed, "There's my dog." There was a dog at the door of a house, with just his head and shoulders out. Defendant told me to drive on a little, and he would try to get his dog. He got down out of the trap and went to the house, but did not go inside. He had hold of the dog by the ears. The dog's name was "Beaver." Witness had known him by that name for 18 months. The dog in Court is the same the defendant saw at the door of the house. The dog was as far out of the house as he could get for his fastening. Defendant loosed the collar, and the dog ran out into the street, and followed the trap to the Police station, as though he knew us. There was no assault committed in my presence. The defendant did not go into the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robinson.—We started from the Hongkew station between one or two o'clock, in a trap hired from Cowell's livery stables. We were going for a pleasure drive, without any particular place named to go to. No mention was made about looking for the dog. We called upon Mr. Giblin, at the gas works, and stayed there an hour and a half. We had a glass of beer, nothing more. After that we drove round by the Defence Creek, and chance took us to the Rue du Consulat. We were there about four o'clock. I did not know it was Morris's house where the dog was. We stopped the trap at about four or five doors off. The dog was standing in the doorway in a cross-street, (Rue Touraine) and was about 100 feet away from us. When we stopped we could see the house where the dog was. Saw the defendant speak to a woman. She could see me also. The defendant came back and got into the trap, and we drove about twenty or thirty yards, and then turned into another street. I asked defendant why he had not got his dog. He said he would go back and fetch it. We drove back by another street, to a place from whence could see the dog's head and shoulders again quite plain. The distance this time was something like 100 yards. Defendant went back to the house where the dog was. I am quite sure he did not go inside, but proceeded at once to untie the dog, which I saw him do. He called a woman from the other side of the road, and told her he was going to take the dog. It was not the woman I saw here to-day. I did not hear him say so to her—he told me so himself. There was also a woman inside the door where the dog was. This woman "sung out." By this time defendant had loosed the dog. The woman came halfway across the street when the dog was loosed, and I heard her say something out loud, but I did not hear the words. She appeared to be resisting defendant taking away the dog. I am quite sure that defendant never went into the house at all. After he had loosed the dog, defendant did not touch it. He returned to the trap, and we drove away. The dog followed us. I did not see anybody coming after us. We drove to the Louza Police Station, where we left the dog in the care of the defendant's boy. We reached there about six o'clock. We had not been out of each other's company. We then drove to Hongkew. The dog has remained in defendant's possession ever since. I have known defendant about two years, and believe he has had the dog for 18 months. During that time, I have seen the dog three or four times a week, sometimes oftener. The dog's name was "Beaver." I think I first saw the dog in January, 1873. Defendant had it boarding at a house close to the Station.

Mr. ROBINSON at this juncture said he was afraid, from what he now saw in the case,

that the Court would have to sit very late to finish it. It was bound to be long, from what he saw of this one witness, and he therefore felt it necessary to ask for an adjournment. He was entirely at the disposal of the Court, and would go on if they thought fit till 12 o'clock at night.

Mr. MILLER objected to an adjournment. The case would not, he thought, last much longer. He should not occupy much time with the remaining witnesses.

Of these, however, there appeared to be some six or seven more forthcoming, and

The Court adjourned until Monday next, at two o'clock.

6th July.

The adjourned summons against PETER BOYSEN, was resumed to-day.

Mr. ROBINSON again appeared for the complainant, and Mr. BROUGHAM MILLER for the defence.

The first witness called was

CHARLES DIPPEN, who deposed—I am engaged at the Gas Works. I know the defendant, Boysen. I could identify the dog produced, blindfold. Have known the dog 20 months. It was in Boysen's possession. I have kept the dog when Mr. Boysen has been ill, as well as other dogs of his. I have had the dog out shooting.

Cross-examined by Mr. ROBINSON.—Have seen the dog three or four times a month. I have been in Shanghai little more than two years, and have known Boysen nearly all that time. I think Boysen was living at the Central Police Station when I made his acquaintance. He has, however, been shifted about to all the police stations. I do not think I saw the dog at the Central Police Station. I think it was at the Louza station,—not before. I cannot say when Boysen was living there, but I believe it is eighteen or twenty months ago. I can't fix the date. I was there doing some work in the warm weather. It was in the months from June to September of last year. I should think, as far as I could judge, the dog was six or eight months old when I first knew him.

The CHAIRMAN, at this juncture, said the Court hoped that Mr. Robinson would in his cross-examination of the witnesses, confine his questions exclusively to the points bearing on the case, and not take up the time of the Court with irrelevant questions.

Mr. ROBINSON asked if he understood the Court to say that the questions he was putting did not bear upon the case. He always regarded the time of the Court, and would do so on the present occasion. He would shew the Court how far the questions he was putting bore upon the case in general.

The CHAIRMAN—What does all this lead to? What object will all these questions serve?

Mr. ROBINSON—I do not wish to explain to the other side, but will explain for the convenience of the Court.

Mr. MILLER.—I will go out of Court if you like.

Mr. ROBINSON.—No; I will write it down for the information of the Court. (He accordingly wrote on a piece of paper, and handed it to the Chairman.)

The Court having read the paper,

The CHAIRMAN said—It does not make any difference in my view whatever. We will give you every latitude, but hope you will consider the time of the Court in every particular.

Mr. ROBINSON.—I do not wish any latitude at all. I always do consider the time of the Court. I have no other questions to ask the witness.

The witness, in answer to the Court—Boysen called at my house on the Sunday. There was no conversation about the dog, nor did he say anything about going to rescue it. On a previous occasion he said he should summon the man who had it.

LEON WENG, a Penang man, a linguist in the Shipping Office at the British Consulate, sworn, deposed—I have been acquainted with Mr. Boysen for about three years and a half. Have been in the habit of shooting with him. Know the dog now in Court as his property. Have known it in his possession nearly two years, certainly more than 12 months. In June or July of 1872, the dog was losing his hair, and was taken to my house. He recovered under my care. The dog was then quite a puppy. I know of no marks about him. I swear the dog in Court was the puppy I treated for mange.

Cross-examined: I am quite sure it was in June or July, 1872. That was the first time I ever saw the dog, when he was brought to be treated. Since then I have constantly seen the dog in Boysen's possession; I should say every month. The dog has been out with us shooting more than once. In January or February last year, Mr. Boysen shot at the dog. He hit him in some part of the body, and also on the nose. It bled fearfully, and bears marks of scars from the wounds.

CHARLES PARKER, a sergeant in the Municipal Police, deposed—I have known Boysen upwards of three years. The dog I now see I have known 19 months upwards. I was away at Hankow ten months. I believe that it is the same dog I saw before I left for Hankow. When I came back I had the dog out with me, between the 12th and 15th June last, and have reason to believe that I lost him. He was out with me three hours.

Cross-examined—I first knew the dog in Dec., 1872. I went to Hankow on the 27th of that month. I returned in October. The dog was at each time in Boysen's possession. I had the dog out with me, and suddenly missed it. Boysen asked me the same morning where the dog was. I told him I did not know, it had gone astray. Some days afterwards, Boysen told me the dog was in possession of a French policeman. I gave him no advice.

By the Court—I have often handled the dog, but know of no other marks except those caused by the shot. Boysen told me he had shot him. He told me he gave a Chinaman \$2 for the dog.

JOSEPH MOORE, an English police constable, also identified the dog as Boysen's property for 18 or 20 months.

Cross-examined—When I first saw the dog, it was at the Louza station. He asked me to go and look at it. He said he had got a very nice puppy. I should think the animal was then between five and six months' old. I had the dry mange at that time. Have known the dog ever since. Witness knew the dog had been shot, and was marked in the nose and jaw.

WILLIAM BIRD, a sergeant in the police force, gave similar testimony. He had known the dog for seventeen months in Boysen's possession.

Mr. MILLER here intimated that he did not know that he could carry the case much further. There were two other witnesses, but those who had been examined had gone the length of twenty months as the time the dog had been in Boysen's possession, and he (Mr. Miller) did not know that he could do any more.

Mr. ROBINSON.—Are you not going to examine Boysen?

Mr. MILLER—Well, for your convenience, I will examine him. He then called—

PETER BOYSEN, who was cautioned by the Court that this being a criminal prosecution he was not bound to answer any question which he thought might criminate himself. He deposed—I am a Danish subject, and am a member of the Municipal Police force. It is not true that I ever entered the house of Morris and assaulted one of the inmates. I took away a dog because it was my property. I have had the dog two years one month and a half. It was about two months old when I bought it. I bought it from a Chinese boy. It formerly belonged to Mr. Newman, of the Gas works. I sent the dog to Weng to be cured. The dog has been looked after all the time by my boy. I swear the dog is my property.

By Court: My boy has been with me nearly two years. I was not then in the Louza station.

Cross-examined—I went out with Macfarlane in a trap on the Sunday mentioned. We did not go in search of the dog expressly. On that Sunday I gave up the dog for lost.

Mr. ROBINSON produced a plan of the streets in the neighbourhood of the Rue du Consulat, and was proceeding to examine the witness upon it, when

Mr. MILLER objected to it, and told the witness not to answer any questions upon it.

Mr. ROBINSON said if the witness was not satisfied with the accuracy of the plan he could not recognise it. He (Mr. Robinson) had made the plan himself on the spot.

The Court examined the plan, and were apparently satisfied with it, as they told Mr. Robinson to proceed with his examination.

The plan appeared to be intended to show

the exact spot where the defendant stopped his trap on the day he took the dog away from the complainant's house.

Cross-examination resumed.—The horse's head was turned to the East, and parallel to the Bund. Macfarlane and I were both on the front seat. I mean to say that when the trap stopped, I saw the head and shoulders of my dog at the door of Moris' house. I said, "There's my dog." I had been shown the dog in the house four days' before by Moris himself. I spoke to the wife. I asked her if her husband was at home. She said no. I said nothing more, but left. When I got back, Macfarlane asked me why I did not bring the dog. I said he was tied. He said something about going back to get the dog. I said I would go back, and in my own mind determined to go and get the dog. The dog tried to get out of the house, and "slewed round" right into the street. We turned back down another street, and I got out and walked to the house. The door was neither shut nor fastened. That I swear. When I got to the house, an amah was sitting inside fronting the door, and the complainant's wife was on the opposite side of the road. The dog was standing in the door, fastened with a collar and chain. Can't say what it was made fast to. When Moris showed me the dog on the 17th June, it was fastened to the leg of a table. The table was about 8 feet off. I called to the complainant's wife that the dog was mine, and that I was going to take it away. I loosed the dog. The woman never came over the way. I cannot say whether the upper part of the door is glass. I have only seen the house three times. The second time I went to the house, on the first day it was shown to me, the dog was fastened in the kitchen. On the day I took it away, it was fastened in the front room. I do not know whether a pane of glass was broken. The complainant and his wife preferred a charge against me of breaking a pane of glass. The summons was handed to me by the usher of the Court.

Mr. ROBINSON said that was mentioned merely to show that Moris at once took action, and that there was no afterthought whatever.

Mr. MILLER produced the summons, and said it did not contain mention of an assault. That looked very much like an afterthought.

Cross-examination resumed.—At the police-station they made a complaint that I had assaulted the woman, but there was no charge entered in the book against me. It was told to Mr. Stripling, who was there. I have been in Shanghai four years. The dog was sold to me in May, 1872, I think. I saw the boy I bought the dog of about six weeks ago, but not since. I do not know where he is. I cannot refer you to anybody who knows when I bought the dog.

Re-examined.—Mr. Stripling did not take the charge of assault made against me. When I went back to the house, I did not enter the house.

By the Court.—The door was open. The woman did not interfere with my taking the dog away. She could not, she did not come near me.

AL-LOO, the defendant's boy, identified the dog as his master's property. Had known it for one year and eleven months. He fed the dog all that time.

Cross-examined.—I am sure it is that time. The dog was kept in my friend's house, close by the Louza Station. The dog was very small when I first saw him. I think about two or three months old. He was not sick—his skin was "all proper." When he was six months old, he was taken out shooting. I don't remember his being sick.

By the Court.—I know Weng. He took the dog once himself from Sunday to Monday. He did not have the dog a long time.

Mr. ROBINSON asked permission to call a number of witnesses living close to Moris' house, and to ask them one question only—"Did you see a foreigner enter Moris' house on the 24th of June, the day of the disturbance." It was simply to rebut the evidence that had been given that Boysen did not go into the house. He could not foresee that that would have been contradicted.

Mr. MILLER said the case was closed, and although he did not know the practice of this Court, he thought it was against all practice to call such evidence now.

The Court said their desire was to elicit the truth, and they saw no reason to refuse such

testimony if the Chinese witnesses to be called were intelligent.

Five Chinese were then introduced, and the interpreter put Mr. Robinson's question to them. He said their answer was that on the day named they saw two foreigners pass, and one of them came back and forced the door and broke the glass. Then they heard a "man" cry.

By the Court.—Have not received a cash for coming here, and would not like to do so. (Laughter.)

No further evidence was adduced, and

Mr. MILLER proceeded to sum up the case on behalf of his client. He first briefly alluded to the importance of the case as affecting the defendant, and the influence its result would probably have on his future welfare. He then examined and commented on the evidence taken in the former hearing, using the report in the *North-China Daily News* as his means of reference. Speaking on the testimony given by the witness Macfarlane, he urged that it was fully reliable as to there having been no forcible entry of the house, and then drew attention to the fact that no evidence had been given to show that a window was broken in the complainant's house, or that a window had required mending, or of one having been mended. As to the alleged assault, the blow on the face and the kick on the person, the Chinese doctor who the woman said had attended her had not been called; and he, it might have been imagined, would have been one of the first witnesses examined. Neither was Mr. Stripling, who it was said, had seen the bruise on the woman's face, called. As to the kick, there was no evidence at all, they knew nothing about it except the woman's own statement, because the Chinese doctor was not in Court. Then as to the woman's evidence and that of the witness Carazza with respect to the defendant's having gone into the house,—the woman said that she was just inside the door of the house, and Carazza said he saw defendant coming out of the house, and the dog following him. It had been shown that the defendant did not go into the house, and he (Mr. Miller) said that the evidence to the effect that he did go into the house was concocted. Taking the remaining evidence *seriatim*, Mr. Miller commented on its discrepancy and incorrectness, and then went on to consider the charge of stealing the dog. The defendant, it had been shown by clear testimony, had the animal in his possession for twenty-six months, from the time it was three or four months old. He therefore contended that the evidence of identification was sufficient to show that the dog was the defendant's property. The next point touched on was the statement of the complainant that the dog was found by himself, and that it came to him when he called it by its name. Yet when he took the dog home, he tied it up. Now he (Mr. Miller) had also called the dog by the name of "Beaver" and it answered readily. Then there was the discrepancy between the complainant and his wife's testimony as to the slit in the dog's nose—the wife's being that her husband cut the slit, while he said he did not do it, and that it never had been done. Now the evidence on his (Mr. Miller's) side fully accounted for the cut, being sufficient, he thought to prove identity clearly. Then as to the evidence of the animal's age, the complainant's evidence was directly contradicted by the defendant. The fact that when the dog was loosed from the complainant's front door by Boysen, it followed his trap to the police station, was very clear testimony. The witness Carazza stated that he heard some one cry out "a European is stealing my husband's dog," but no one was called to support that statement, and no one else appeared to have heard it. Carazza's evidence was sprung upon them in a very strange manner. In conclusion, Mr. Miller said the dog answered to the name of "Beaver" when called by the defendant, and seemed glad to follow his own master when he went away in his trap. As to the charge of assault, he would leave that to the Court, and with regard to the allegation of stealing he said there was no evidence. Without further remark, he would now leave the case in the hands of the Court.

Mr. ROBINSON said he would not take up the time of the Court long, and hoped the Court would give him credit for doing all he could to save time. His only aim was to obtain the truth, and both in his questions and observa-

tions he would do all he could to enable the Court to arrive at a decision. There were three charges brought against the defendant, forcibly entering the complainant's premises, assault, and stealing a dog. The first two naturally went together. After some general observations, Mr. Robinson alluded to the difficulty of obtaining clear evidence from Chinese witnesses, and was of opinion that too strict criticism should not be applied to it. The difficulty of correct interpretation was great, and as the exact words of the witness could not be given to the Court, all that could be looked for was a general substantive consistency. Now what was the case? The taking of the dog was not disputed, and as to the evidence given with respect to the assault, if the Court would not object to visit the place, they would see how very possible it was for the wheelbarrow man to give clear evidence on that point. He hoped the Court would also inspect the premises. They would then see the damage done, and also the mode of fastening the dog—how very difficult it was to fasten the dog in the house. Mr. Robinson referring to the witness Macfarlane's testimony, characterised it as ludicrous, and said if the Court would go and look at the place, they would see how utterly impossible it was for him to have seen the house from where he was seated in the trap. In neither instance when the trap was stopped, could the dog have been seen from it, and therefore the evidence both of Macfarlane and Boysen was biased. With respect to the evidence as to the ownership of the dog, Mr. Robinson said the complainant had shown where he got the dog from, and his statement did not rest with himself, but upon the evidence of several others also. The man who bred the dog was called. Complainant's witnesses, he contended, had proved the ownership clearly. Boysen's evidence was that he bought the dog of a Chinese boy. He says he saw this boy six weeks ago, but does not know where he is now. If the Court would examine the evidence closely, they would see how it corresponds as to dates. They would find that the time given as to when the dog was a puppy, corresponds as nearly as possible with the age of the dog when it was lost by Moris. The dog was said to have gone into and out of Fouque's shop as of a place he knew, which was likely to have been the fact. Every circumstance seemed to work into the story told by the complainant. If it was thought that the defendant did buy the dog of a Chinaman, he (Mr. Robinson) thought some testimony should be given in support of it, which had not been done. Unless the Court considered that the whole of the evidence on the complainant's side had been fabricated, they must see the force of his reasoning, which would be further strengthened by a visit of inspection to the premises. He hoped the dog would be delivered up to the complainant, and, if the Court thought that an assault had been committed, and damage done to the complainant's property, that they would award him such compensation as they thought fit, while, however, dealing leniently with the defendant in the way of the punishment. He represented also that professional assistance was necessary to enable the complainant to bring his case properly before the Court, and that if he won it he was therefore entitled to costs.

The CHAIRMAN said the Court would give judgment on Wednesday at two o'clock.

8th July, 1874.

Judgment.

Mr. KESWICK read the judgment of the Court, as follows:—

"The evidence in this case has been of a very contradictory character, but still I have no hesitation in stating that the first charge against the Respondent—that of forcibly entering the house No. 39, Rue Touranne, and committing an assault on one of the inmates, has not been proved. The second charge, that the Respondent on the same day, and at the same place, stole and carried away a dog, the property of the Complainant, I do not find proved. The dog is admitted by the Respondent to have been removed by him, but the dog was Respondent's property; for although it is very probable that the dog, when a few months old, was owned by the Complainant, yet its purchase by the Respondent about two years ago, and his possession and maintenance of it ever since, until it was lost on or about the 10th June last,

constitute the dog his property. The mode of re-acquiring possession of the dog by the Respondent—that of losing it from the premises of the Complainant, cannot be approved of, although apparently quietly and not forcibly effected, and in deciding that he shall pay all Court fees, I desire to mark my disapprobation of his action. The Court decides that the Respondent is entitled to retain possession of the dog, and finds the Complainant liable in the sum of \$50 towards the expenses incurred by the Respondent in retaining legal advice to defend himself from the grave criminal charges brought against him.

(Signed) "W. KESWICK.
"H.D.M. Acting Consul.

"Approved,
"H. P. HANSEN, } Assessors."
"V. HOFFMEYER, }

Mr. KESWICK said he should mention that, in fixing the amount which ought to be contributed by the complainant towards the expenses incurred by the respondent, the Court were guided by the fact of the charges being of such a grave and criminal character. Mr. Keswick added that, but for the serious nature of the case, he would not have allowed Counsel to appear in that Court. It was not usual to permit Counsel to appear in a Court of this description, but the rule had been departed from in this particular instance.

Mr. MILLER asked if the judgment was to take effect immediately.

Mr. KESWICK replied in the affirmative, and said if the complainant did not pay the money at once, he would cause application to be made to the French Consul.

The proceedings then terminated.

Clippings.

It may not be generally known that before the golden age had quite departed, and while there was still a possibility that Trinity Church might add to its handsome proportions the crowning dignity of a spire, a peal of bells was provided wherewith to endow the belfry. One of the chime does duty as the bell which calls to worship; another was lent as a firebell for Hongkew, and the remaining three lie *perdu* in the retreat of a friendly godown. The Hongkew bell has recently, we believe, been bought by the Council, on the understanding, however, that should an opportunity ever occur to bring the chimes into use, it will be recoverable.—*North-China Daily News*.

On Saturday morning, a coolie, in the employ of Mr. T. Laidler, of Hongkew, absconded, taking with him his master's watch, chain, and trinkets. Information was given to the police authorities, and at 2 a.m. next morning the thief was captured in a boat waiting to start for Soochow by the next tide. Prisoner had pawned the articles for \$5, but the ticket was found, and they were recovered. Prisoner was brought before Chen at the Mixed Court, on Monday, and when interrogated about the theft, made no defence. He was sentenced to one month's cage, and to receive 100 blows, which were at once inflicted.—*Ibid*.

At the Mixed Court on Wednesday, a curious case was brought up in connection with certain improvements on Chinese property in foreign hands. A number of houses had to be pulled down, and the tenants received six weeks' notice to quit. But though they had thus ample time to find other habitations, they refused to leave unless they were paid a month's rent, alleging that this was "custom." The agents for the property naturally refused to accede to the demand, and brought evidence into Court to show that it had no foundation in any custom other than the much honoured one in China of trying to "squeeze," whenever circumstances offer a shadow of excuse for the operation. The tenants of about a dozen houses, to the number of 40, all women

and children, were present; and in face of so many vehemently assertive females the Magistrate was disposed to concede the custom. The Assessor, Mr. Stronach, objected however, and the Magistrate then suggested the usual golden mean of Asiatic justice. With much impressiveness he informed the clamorous claimants that, he would propose a settlement which would be truly just to all concerned—that a fortnight's rent, or half the amount claimed, should be paid as compensation. "Truly just, indeed," chorused the evicted ones, but the other side did not see it in the same light, though they finally agreed to give \$1 a tenant to meet the expenses of moving, which was accepted.—*Ibid*.

Let no one say that the Japanese are slow in turning the discoveries of science to commercial account, though we are not aware that as yet they have tended to the improvement of showmen's morals. We have just heard that a native is exhibiting a large snake as a curio. We have not as yet had the pleasure of attending the exhibition ourselves, but are assured that this native Barnum declares the animal to be a hundred and fifty feet long, though our informant states that the box which contains the treasure is only about large enough to hold—say 1,000 cigars. The mystery is solved by finding that a large lens is fixed in the aperture between the public and the snake. Ingenious, but we are not satisfied that it is original, for it is possible that the exhibitor may have been taking a glance at the Imperial Money Box under the auspices of the Finance Minister, and so got a hint.—*Hiogo News*.

THE CHINESE COOLIE COMMISSION.—The members of the Chinese mission have completed their examination of the condition and treatment of the Chinese in Cuba. The *New York Times* Correspondent at Havannah writes from that place under date of the 8th inst.:—"Chin-lan-pin, the Chinese Commissioner, and his suite have taken out their passports and intend to leave, some for New York and others for New Orleans, to-day. During the last few days Chin-lan-pin has been extremely busy visiting the Chinamen of Regla and Guanabacoa, and has also dined with Don Julian De Zulueta, the Alcalde Corregidor, or Mayor of this city. Yesterday evening he 'assisted,' as the phrase goes, at the table of the Captain-General. During his stay in this island Chin-lan-pin and the gentlemen who compose his suite have been most actively investigating the condition of the Chinese coolie class, and planning measures for their relief. Among the principal ones has been the arrangement of a more perfect system of registration and of facilities for receiving and forwarding correspondence, and the establishment among the Chinamen of the mutual aid and relief society. Chin-lan-pin's visit to Cuba will undoubtedly result in great benefits to the Chinese labourers."

THE JOSHUA CASE.—An action has been tried in the Supreme Consular Court of Constantinople, brought by "The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, against Joseph Joshua." The following is a summary of the case:—"The defendant, who formerly carried on business at Singapore under the style of 'Joshua and Brother,' subsequently resided at Damascus, and is at present in England. While in Singapore he banked with the plaintiffs. Business was carried on after his departure under the same style, Raphael, the defendant's brother, continuing as one of the managers, and in course of time 'Joshua and Brother' had over-drawn its account with the bank to the amount of £90,000. Proceedings were taken against the defendant as a partner. The defendant had raised various preliminary objections, which protracted the litigation, and which were decided against him, and he failed also in an attempt to cast off his liability to the jurisdiction of a British Court by setting up that he was an Ottoman subject. The case now came into court on the substantial issue as to the debt, to which the defendant pleaded that he was the sole person who constituted the firm of Joshua and Brother, and that he never had any partner whatsoever, and consequently was not interested in the so called

firm after his departure from Singapore. Considerable evidence on this point was taken before a commission at Singapore, and affidavits had also since been made *pro et con*. This evidence was carefully and succinctly reviewed by the judge, who decided that it was overwhelmingly in favour of the existence of a partnership, which the defendant had not renounced, and for the debts of which he was, therefore, liable. Judgment was accordingly given for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.	Thermometer in shade.	Thermometer in sun.	Initials.	Hours of Rain during 24 hours.	Force.	Direction.
9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Ozone.			
July 4	29.854	80.0	89.0	76.0	7	m	0 Z.
5	29.800	83.0	91.0	77.0	6	b	5 S. S. E.
6	29.754	84.0	93.0	79.5	6	m	5 S. S. E.
7	29.950	83.0	92.0	80.0	6	b	5 S. S. W.
8	29.903	82.0	91.0	80.0	6	b	5 S. S. W.
9	29.803	82.0	90.0	79.0	7	c	0 Z.
10	29.853	81.5	87.0	80.0	7	b	0 N. N. W.

EXPLANATION.

Ozone from 1 to 10—Initials:—b, blue sky; c, clouds; f, fog; h, hail; l, lightning; m, misty (hazy); o, overcast (dull); r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; z, calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

Shanghai Share Market.

Stock.	Paid up.	Last Divid.	Closing Quotations.
Banks.			
H'kong and S'ha Banking Corp.	\$ 125	12 p. c.	24 % Dec.
Steamer Cos.			
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.	100	12 p. c.	80
Union Steam Navigation Company.	100	12 p. c.	55
North-China Steamer Company.	100		5
China Coast S. N. Co.	100		55
China Merchants S. N. Co.	500	10 p. c.	nominal.
Docks.			
Shanghai Dock Co.	100	4 p. c.	195 ex div.
Pootung Dock Co.	100	10 p. c.	85 ex div.
Gas.			
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	12 p. c.	115
French Gas Co.	50	11 p. c.	115
H'kong and Chiang Gas Co. (limited).	10	10 p. c.	470
Insurance.			
China Traders' Co. (limited).....	\$1,000	250 p. sh.	\$ 1700
N. China Ins. Co.	71,300	Trienn	Tls. 360
Union Ins. Society of Canton 1871-3	\$1,000	Do.	\$ 1550
Union Ins. Society of Canton 1874..	500		\$ 500
Yangtze Insurance Association	1,500	15 p. c.	\$ 695
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	100	12 p. c.	Tls. 97
Chinese Insurance Co. (limited) ..	\$ 200	12 p. c.	\$ 198
H'kong Fire Ins. Co. (limited) ..	200	\$ 58.60 p. sh.	515
Victoria Fire Ins. Co. (limited) ..	100	12 p. c.	120
China Fire Ins. Co. (limited)	100	12 p. c.	130
Miscellaneous.			
Shanghai Tag and Lighter Comp.	1,850	12 p. c.	..
S'hai and Hongkew Wharf Co.	100	12 p. c.	104
S'hai Racket Club.	120	5 p. c.	..
Bridge of Boats (Ningpo)	500	12 p. c.	..
S'hai Mun. Debentures—loan 1872.	100	8 p. c.	7 prem.
Exchange.			
Bank Sight Rate.....			79 3/4

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50; Three Months, 3.50;—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 10TH JULY, 1874.

ARRIVALS.—The English mails of 23rd and 29th May last, per M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, and P. & O. steamer *Malwa*, arrived here on the 7th and 8th instant. The other European arrivals, since last mail-day, are—the steamships *Olympia*, from Hamburg, *Glenroy*, from London, and *Ajaz*, from Liverpool.

TELEGRAM, London, 7th July.—*Mid. Orl. Cotton*, 8½d.; *Grey Shirtings*, 8½d., 9s. 10½d.; *Lead*, £21 5s., and *Iron*, £11.

PIECE GOODS.—A shout of triumph, a “we told you so” sort of thing, from Newchwang, reached this on 6th instant. Otherwise, no striking incident has occurred during the week, and the business in **PIECE GOODS** might fairly be characterised as tame and unsatisfactory, relieved only by a little more active market for *White Shirtings*, *Drills*, and *Woolens*. But the circulars and correspondence from Newchwang, under dates 30th ultimo and 1st instant, are replete with amusement, information, and hope. “The unusual demand”—says one—“and higher rates paid in Shanghai for *Heavy Grey Shirtings* will fully account for the renewal of the trade with the Corea” (a somewhat cloudy conclusion or deduction is this same) “and we expect the greater part of these goods will reach that country via this port.” Doomed to disappointment is this expectation, unless, indeed, the route to Newchwang has recently been changed, for the “greater part” has long ere now gone up the Yangtze and to Ningpo. A “Special Correspondent” goes further, and has his fling at Shanghai—that universal butt. He expresses himself thus—“the astute natives in Shanghai seem to have kept the secret” (resumption of the Corean trade)—“long enough to enable them to denude the market of heavy Grey Shirtings, although a pretty good hint” (of what was coming) “was given sometime ago”: while Messrs. Knight & Co. write that their “hopes of a border trade with the Corea are to be realised. The Young King has shewn some independence of thought and action—with the intention of manufacturing a native coin—in ordering all the Chinese cash to be sent out of the country.” The **TIENTSIN**, **CHEFOO** and **JAPAN** advices are discouraging; but **HANKOW** expects an improved demand for manufactured goods, consequent on the healthier tone of the Shanghai market. Letters of 4th instant state that “dealers are offering more freely than for some time past.”

Grey Shirtings.—8½lbs.—Rates generally have receded. Only specially favored chops have maintained former values. Thus, the parcel of Mendel's best—*Dragon*—cloth alluded to last week, was sold at Tls. 2; his *Horse and Jockey* chop has brought Tls. 1.90; for his *Pagoda* Tls. 1.86 has been paid, and small lots of Dewhurst's best *Eagles* have found buyers at Tls. 1.94. On the other hand, a marked decline in the value of the lower chops has been established. At the auction yesterday, Pender's 2-man chop brought only Tls. 1.63 a 1.64½ per piece, while holders of intermediary chops have experienced great difficulty in making sales. Demand has been very slack, and the market closes quiet and weak. 6 and 7-lbs. Shirtings have been less sought after, but the quotations of last week have not been disturbed. *Heavy goods*.—Each parcel as it arrives is quietly booked at full market rates. Thus far the Corean buyers have done nothing in this article (at least so say some of the “astute” Shanghai natives, who, however, may still be carrying on their game of mystification), and this, viewed by the light of the Newchwang advices, ought to be very comforting to importers here. Estimated settlements—30,000 a 40,000 pieces of all weights.

White Shirtings.—The Northern news has had a beneficial effect upon these, in so far as it has led to a large business, fully 10,000 pieces of Godown cargo and floating supplies having changed hands since its receipt. Quotations, however, have not altered much since this day week. The sales embrace Dewhurst's best 64's. at Tls. 2.15; Stewart's *Lion and Flag* qualities of 56, 60 and 64's. at Tls. 1.67½, 1.77½ and 1.87½ per piece respectively, besides a small lot of *Llan-kie*, 64 a 66 reeds, to arrive, at Tls. 2 a 2.10 per piece.

T. Cloths.—Enquiry has been scarcely so constant or so steady this week. Still, sales aggregating nearly 40,000 pieces of all weights are reported.—The medium kinds of 7-lb. Mexicans, and good 36-inch. cloth have slightly improved, but the rates for other counts have remained very much on the basis of those current last week. The tone of the market for 14×14 a 16×16, and for 17×17 squares of 7-lbs. is firm at the close, and prices have an upward tendency.

Drills.—A considerable business in 14 and 15-lb. Drills has transpired, and the article is wanted at the close. Some irregularity in prices has prevailed, for, while good *Dragon* chop cloth, on which principally the demand has run, has commanded a slight advance, other and inferior qualities and chops have been parted with on easier terms. On the whole, however, a little improvement may be noted. Sales, 25,000 a 30,000 pieces.

Jeans.—An occasional enquiry for common quality, at low rates, but no settlements of consequence. Quotations are nominal.

P.S.—*Jeans* have suddenly sprung into demand. About 4,000 pieces of good cloth have been placed at Tls. 1.90½ per piece, and buyers have offered a good 2 candis. per piece over that this afternoon without success.

Sheetings.—Quietness has ruled. Stocks are very light, and holders demand high rates; but buyers do not see their way very clearly, even at last week's quotations, and hence business is restricted. Mildew has made its appearance in portions of the remaining stock.

Fancy Cottons.—*Dyed Brocades*, *Chintzes* and *Turkey Reds* have been asked for, and transactions in each have been effected. The business in *Brocades* and *Turkey Reds* has been small; but *Chintzes* have been freely dealt in, on very favourable terms to the buyers.

Woolens.—At the Auction Sales yesterday, as will be seen from the note of prices given below, an advance for *Camlets*, *Long Ells*, and *Spanish Stripes* was paid by the trade. The decline of 5 cents per piece in *H.H. Long Ells*, noted last week, has been more than recovered. *C.P.H. Scarlet* is nominally quoted Tls. 7.20, but there are no sellers at that. Assortments have been in active request during the past few days, and at the close there are buyers for distant arrival. The rates offered, however, are still below cost. Sales between 3,600 and 4,000 pieces of *Scarlet* at Tls. 6.70 a 7.00 for common, and Tls. 7.15 for *C.P.H.*—and 800 pieces Assorted at Tls. 6.10 a 6.95 per piece, the maximum figure being for a preponderance of *Scarlet*. *Camlets*.—Outside the pale of the Auction there has not been much done. It is satisfactory to find, however, that the market has not suffered from the evil influence of the drop submitted to at the preceding sale. *Spanish Stripes* and *Common Mediums* continue to find merchants at the quotations of last week. Assortments of *C.P.H. Spanish Stripes* have been placed at Tls. 0.58½, and of other cloths at Tls. 0.55 a 0.56 per yard. Sales, 720 pieces *Spanish Stripes*, and between 700 and 800 pieces *Mediums* at Tls. 0.65 a 0.85 per yard. *Assorted Lastings* have again been favoured with some notice, but apparently there are few here, and these are firmly held. One sale of 600 pieces at Tls. 11.00 is recorded. *Lustres*—*Crape* and *Figured*—have likewise received more attention, and business in the Assortments and patterns wanted has been more practicable. About 2,500 pieces of *Tientsin* or *Shanghai pattern Figured Orleans* have changed hands at Tls. 3.10 a 3.30 per piece, and 5,000 pieces of *Crapes* at Tls. 3.20 a 3.30 per piece appear amongst the week's settlements. The Soochow traders are said to be the chief buyers of *Figured Orleans*.

WOOLLEN PRICES REALIZED AT AUCTION.

	Scarlet.	Gentian.	Dark Blue.	Black.	Purple.	Green.	Orange.	White.	Ash.	Brown.	Mauve
Camlets, per piece.....C.P.H. Tls.	15.30 a 15.35	14.30	14.00	14.05		13.10	15.30	...	...	...	12.60
“ “ S.S.G. “	14.90 a 14.95	13.50 a 13.80	13.20 a 13.30	13.40 a 30.60	11.60	13.10	15.30	...	...	...	12.50
“ “ H.H. “	14.85 a 14.90	13.70 a 13.75	12.90 a 12.95	13.40	11.70	13.00	...	...	...	...	...
Long Ells, “ H.H. “	7.15 a 7.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Spanish Stripes, pryd. C.P.H. “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
“ “ T.T.B. “	60 a 60½	59½	60	59	59	57½	...	59	59	...	...
“ “ H.H. “	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

SALES.—*White Shirtings*, 72 rd. 150 pcs. a 2.11, and 68 rd. 400 pcs. a 1.54.

15-lbs. *Drills* 810 pcs. at 2.28 a 2.29.

8½-lbs. *Grey Shirtings*, 4,500 pcs. at 1.63 a 1.63½, and 1,700 pcs. at 1.63 a 1.64½.

Spanish Stripes, T.T.B. 252 pcs.

Long Ells, H.H., 500 pcs.

Camlets, S.S.G., 400 pcs.; H.H. 400 pcs.; C.P.H. 200 pcs.

C.P.H.			Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.
Camlets, per piece	Tls.		15.3.0	14.0.0	14.3.0	13.1.0	15.3.0	...	...	12.0.0	14.0.5	...
Long Ells, per piece			7.2.0	7.1.0	6.0.0	6.7.0	6.6.0	...	...	6.8.0	6.8.0	...
Spanish Stripes, per yard			0.6.0	0.5.6	0.5.8	0.6.2	0.6.5	0.5.4	0.5.1	0.5.7	0.6.3	0.6.5

	Grey Shirtings.	T.-Cloths.	White Shirtings.	Drills.	Jeans & Twills.	Sheetings.	Dyed Shirtings.	Spots, White.	Spots, Dyed.	Brocades, White.	Brocades, Dyed.	Damasks, Dyed.	Chintzes.
Stocks, last night Pcs.	1,344,000	536,200	98,100	335,100	62,900	16,200	...	2,900	...	...	31,400	7,200	110,200
Against 10/7/74	1,304,400	1,294,100	142,000	352,900	141,900	45,100	20,900	6,700	1,900	1,500	14,100	3,300	77,700

Turkey Reds.	Velvets.	Velvet-eens.	Handkerchiefs, doz.	Muslins.	Dimities.	Spanish Stripes.	M. & B. Cloths.	Camlets.	Long Ells.	Lastings.	Lastings—Crape.	Lustres.		
												Plain	Figured	Crape
9,000	17,100	8,600	73,000	15,800	9,300	28,400	22,400	15,200	10,900	6,700	4,200	10,700	117,000	17,300
33,100	18,900	4,400	142,500	25,400	4,900	18,800	23,400	21,900	50,600	10,700	10,400	24,500	116,800	9,900

Stocks last night are exclusive of import cargoes ex Nankin, A. Carleton, James Shepherd, Europe, Peiho, Hankow, Menelaus, John R. Worcester, Fearless, Cathay, Bengal, Olympia, Malwa, Ajax, Glenroy, several Coasters, and of sundry re-exports.

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—			T.m.c. T.m.c.			T-CLOTHS—			VELVETEENS—Black, 18 in.,		
38½ yds. 39 in. 7lbs.	pc.	1.4.0	1.6.5	6-lbs. 24yds. 32in. Ord.	pc.	1.0.5	1.1.0	26 in.,	0.1.2½	0.1.4	
8½ @ 8½ lbs.		1.6.4	1.9.4	7-lbs., do.	do.	1.1.7	1.2.5	Blue Denims	0.0.3½	0.0.6	
9 a 9½-lbs.		2.2.0	2.4.0	6-lbs. Mex.		1.1.6	1.3.0	Dimities, 12 yds. 37 in.	pc.	1.2.0	1.4.0
9½ a 10-lbs. noml.				7-lbs.		1.3.8	1.5.7	41 in.		1.4.0	1.6.0
				8 to 8½-lbs.		1.7.0	1.8.8	Muslins, 12 yds. 42 in. nm.		0.6.0	0.7.2
				Better kinds and XX		1.8.0	2.2.5	Camlets, English, S.S.		13.5.0	14.0.0
				Handkerchiefs, Blue 28in. ½ dz.		0.4.5	0.5.5	GG		14.2.0	...
				Brown...		0.3.6	0.4.2	SSG		14.1.0	...
				Spotted Shirtings, White	pc.	2.0.0	2.0.5	Medium & Broad Cloths ½ yd.		0.7.5	1.6.5
				Dyed.	pc.	2.4.5	2.6.0	Spanish Stripes nom.		0.5.5	0.5.8
				T. T. B.							0.5.9
				Brocades—White, 40yds.	pc.	2.1.5	2.2.6	Long Ells—			
				Dyed.		2.8.0	3.0.0	Scarlet, 24 yrd. H.H.	pc.	7.1.5	...
				Damasks, Dyed, 40 yds.		4.4.0	4.8.0	CPH		7.2.0	...
				Gentian Shirtings.		2.3.0	2.6.5	Assorted, H.H.		6.7.5	...
				Chintz—Assorted.	pc.	1.2.5	1.4.5	CPH		6.7.5	...
				Blue and Brown.		1.1.5	1.2.0	GG		6.7.0	...
				Scarlet.		1.4.0	1.4.5	Lastings, 30 yds		10.0.0	12.0.0
				T. Reds, 24yds. 2½ a 3lbs. 32in.		1.7.0	2.0.5	Crape Lastings, 30 yds.		4.8.0	9.0.0
				Do. Best		2.3.0	2.6.5	Crape Lustres		3.4.0	3.9.0
				Velvets—Black, 22 in.	yd.	0.1.6½	0.1.9½	Orleans—Fig., 30 yds. nm.		2.6.0	3.6.0
								Do. Spot & Stork Patterns.		3.2.0	4.2.0

METALS.—Nail Rod Iron.—The market continues quiet, but steady at the quotations of last week, and a purchase of best quality at Tls. 3.35 per picul, to arrive, shows that dealers have some confidence in the future. Lead.—A further rise in the value of the metal has been established, and Tls. 5.45 a 5.50 is now the current quotation for L. B. The natives are buying. Tin, quotations are again lower, and the market is exceedingly quiet. In Copper there is no noticeable alteration. Stocks are very light, and holders show considerable firmness in dealing with buyers. In the other metal imports there is no particular business to note.

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.

	Tls. m. c.		Tls. m. c.
QUICKSILVER—American	150.0.0 a	COTTON—Common New	8.8.0 a 9.0.0
TIN PLATES—14 x 10	6.4.0 a 6.5.0	Medium	9.2.0 a 9.4.0
Small		Best	10.2.0 a 10.4.5
IRON WIRE—No. 17	7.5.0 a 7.7.5	SUGAR—White—Swatow, No. 1 Nom.	6.2.0 a 6.9.0
18	8.2.5 a	2	5.3.0 a 6.2.0
19/23	8.2.5 a	3	5.9.0 a 5.5.0
nominal		Canton, 1	5.4.0 a 5.6.0
no demand.		2	5.0.0 a 5.2.0
STRAITS TIN—Fong Hing	21.5.0 a	3	4.5.0 a 5.0.0
Fok Chok	20.6.0 a	Brown—Swatow, Best	3.0.0 a 3.5.0
Common Chops	16.0.0 a	Common	2.4.0 a 3.1.0
STEEL	3.4.0 a 3.5.0		3.0.0 a 3.3.0
Bamboo	3.6.0 a 3.8.0		2.1.5 a 2.8.0
JAPAN COPPER—Finger	21.5.0 a	PEPPER—Black	10.0.0 a
Slab, best.	19.5.0 a	White	18.0.0 a 19.0.0
Ore	3.6.0 a 3.7.0	RATTANS—Common	2.5.0 a 3.2.0
HOOP IRON	30.0.0 a 32.5.0	Good to fine	3.8.0 a 4.0.0
PIG IRON		Best	4.2.0 a 4.4.0
NAILED IRON—		SAPAN WOOD—3 pieces to the picul	3.0.0 a 3.1.0
Dave's Best	3.3.0 a 3.3.5	5	2.5.0 a 2.6.0
Belgian	2.8.0 a 3.0.0	SANDALWOOD—South Sea	3.7.0 a 3.8.0
M. M. Crown	3.2.5 a 3.3.0	Timor	9.0.0 a 10.0.0
Bar—Davies	3.2.0 a 3.3.0	Malabar	15.5.0 a 17.5.0
Round	3.0.0 a 3.5.0	MANGROVE BARK	0.7.0 a 1.3.0
LEAD—L B	5.4.5 a 5.5.0	FLINT STONES	0.4.5 a 0.5.0
Japanese and Common Brands	5.3.0 a 5.3.5		

COALS.—Messrs. Thorne, Rice & Co. in their report of this date, say:—The market continues very quiet for Coal of all descriptions, and prices are mostly as last quoted. The stock on the 30th June, 51,414 tons, shows a decline of some 10,000 tons from 1st January, and is in excess of June 1873. Cargo quotations from ship here—Cardiff, Tls. 10.50 per ton; English, Tls. 7.50 per ton, nominal; American, Tls. 12 per ton; Newcastle, Tls. 7.50 per ton; Sydney, Tls. 7.50 per ton; Japan, Tls. 5.25 per ton; Formosa, Tls. 5.75 per ton. Arrivals have been 1,200 tons Sydney; 1,341 tons Newcastle; 300 tons Japan; 1,000 tons Formosa—in all 3,877 tons.

Cardiff—Lots from Godown have been sold at Tls. 11 per ton. English—No sale to report. American—No change—enquiry limited. Australian—Newcastle—Show an advance—two cargoes were sold at Tls. 7.15 per ton and Tls. 7.30 per ton. Sydney—During the past week has been very little enquired for. A large cargo has been sold "to arrive" on private terms. Japan—In fair demand by native buyers. Formosa—The cargoes have been landed. Sales from Godown at Tls. 6 per ton.

FREIGHTS.—Quietness has prevailed; but tonnage, suitable for the Coast trade, is scarce, and rates keep up fairly well in consequence. Home-going vessels experience difficulty in filling up.

EXCHANGE.—The business done for this mail is comparatively limited, and on London rates have experienced but little change, the bulk of transactions having been effected at 5s. 10d. a 5s. 10½d. for Bank drafts, and 5s. 10½d. a 5s. 10½d. for mercantile bills, quotations closing with a slight upward tendency. On India the demand for remittance has been very small, and rates have advanced to 308. On Hongkong there has been a moderate enquiry for Bank paper, and private bills being scarce, rates have declined 26¼ and 26½ a 26½ respectively.

Export to Great Britain is as under—(Exclusive of lost cargoes.)

	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.
BLACK	29,615,895 lbs.	27,104,330 lbs.	27,985,563 lbs.
GREEN	433,065	520,679 „	979,042 „
	30,048,960 lbs.	27,625,009 lbs.	28,964,605 lbs.

Export to United States and Canada—

BLACK	693,371 lbs.	81,960 lbs.	285,501 lbs.
GREEN	228,314 „	 „	1,816,370 „
	921,685 lbs.	81,960 lbs.	2,101,871 lbs.

Total Export to Great Britain from all China, up to our latest dates, is as follows:—

	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.
From Shanghai to date	30,048,960 lbs.	27,625,009 lbs.	28,964,605 lbs.
„ Foochow, 7th July	15,726,446 „	6,221,298 „	17,775,224 „
„ Canton, 1st „	6,396,767 „	4,448,745 „	7,114,868 „
	52,172,173 lbs.	38,295,052 lbs.	53,854,697 lbs.

HANKOW, 7th July.—Supplies of first crop Tea had nearly come to an end, and business in them was consequently very limited. The market for 2nd crop Teas was opened generally on the 27th June. Oopacks were taken at Tls. 22 a 25½, and Oonams at Tls. 19 a 21. A slight decline in prices was then accepted, but heavy shipments having been made to Shanghai, a firmer tone was at once manifested, and the decline was speedily recovered.

The quality of the 2nd crop was not generally approved; the Teas were found wanting in briskness, and the infused leaf dull and dark. The make of the leaf, however, was good.

Settlements and shipments to date—302,202 chests, against 346,054 chests in 1873.

Stock—9,000 chests, against 7,000 chests in 1873.

Total arrivals of Hankow Tea amounted to 311,202 chests, against 353,054 chests in 1873. This is exclusive of Settlements of Ningchows, as under:—128,194 ½-chests, against 87,022 ½-chests in 1873.

SILK.—Latest public telegrams received from London are dated 7th July, and report of the Silk market “very little doing, prices barely supported. Red Peacock, 15s.; Common No. 5 Tsatlees, 12s. 6d.; ordinary market No. 3 Kahing Taysaams, 12s. 6d.; No. 2, Long Reel, 12s. 6d.”

About 3,000 Bales were settled for the French Mail of the 4th July, the greater part of the transactions showing an advance of about Tls. 10 a 20 per picul on prices previously current. Since then the market has been much quieter, although daily settlements at full rates have checked the decline which the increased stocks would otherwise have caused. The past week's business is estimated at 2,000 Bales.

The following are the quotations reported paid for old Chop Tsatlees and other known Silks:—

	For French Mail.	For this Mail.
Chop 3 & 3½ Tsatlees	Tls. 390 a 415 per picul.	No settlements.
Gold Lion, Nos. 1 a 4	„ 315 „ 377½ „	do.
Kukee's "Chin Jan"	„ 342½ „ 347½ „	Tls. 342½ „ per picul.
do. "Kin Hock"	„ 312½ „ 317½ „	„ 312½ „ „
Red Peacock	„ 325 „ „	„ 312½ a 315 „
Chop 1 Kahing Taysaams	„ 330 „ 340 „	No settlements.
do. 2 do.	„ 300 „ 310 „	„ 305 „ per picul.
9/12 moss Taysaams	„ 220 „ 240 „	„ 225 a 235 „
Laeyang (Skeins)	„ 215 „ 242½ „	„ 215 „ 252½ „

Arrivals have been on a more liberal scale, and the unsold Stock has increased to 12,000 Bales.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

JULY 11, 1874.

ARRIVALS.—None, other than those given above.

DEPARTURES.—July 6th, American barque *William H. Besse*, for Guam; 8th, *Menelaus*, (steamer), for London; 9th, British ship *Lammermuir*, for London.

The English mail steamer takes 2,400 bales of SILK, and about 1,500 tons of TEA.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 10d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 10½d. a 5s. 10½d. First-class to Private buyers, 5s. 10½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 10½d. a 5s. 10½d. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 7.40. Private, Frs. 7.47½. On India—Bombay Bank, Rs. 309. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 309. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 26½ per cent. discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 26½. Gold Bars, Tls. 168. Bar Silver, Sh. Tls. 111.20. Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 73.75 per 100. Carolus dollars, Sh. Tls. 80.70 per 100. Copper cash, 1,610 per tael.

SHARES.—Fire Insurance shares have been in good demand at about last week's quotations. S. S. N.'s and Hongkong Banks have been fairly active, though at drooping rates, the former having fallen from Tls. 94 to Tls. 86 cash, and the latter from 26½ per cent. to 20 per cent. prem. Both stocks seem now steady. Shanghai Wharves weak at Tls. 104. N. C. Steams at Tls. 5, and all Marines weak at quotations.

LAND.—At a sale of land at Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s on Thursday, two Hankow lots, Nos. 65 and 68, were knocked down at a Tael apiece, while lot No. 7 at Kiukiang fetched Tls. 1,230. The Hankow land consisted of back lots, sufficiently burdened by the annual payment for Municipal purposes levied upon them, which may account for the nominal price at which they were sold.

THE weather has continued very hot, and though thunderstorms seemed imminent every evening, they did not come to clear the atmosphere. Heavy rain fell last night and this morning, however, and the temperature has been rather lowered.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY AND
FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

Established 1799.

PRIZE MEDAL,



LONDON 1862.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

London, 1862—Prize Medal.
Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal.
Cordova, 1872—Only Medal awarded.
Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal.
Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal "Progress"

PRIZE MEDAL,



PARIS 1867.

Atkinsons' celebrated Eau de Cologne

Is now manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' Ethereal Essence of Lavender

Is also manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' White Rose.

Atkinsons' Frangipanne and other Perfumes

Are manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' Brown Windsor Soap. Atkinsons' Bears' Grease.

Atkinsons' Cold Cream. Atkinsons' Sachet Powder.

Atkinsons' Circassian Rose Opiate for the Teeth.

Atkinsons' Violet Powder. Atkinsons' Rose Toilet Powder.

Atkinsons' Perfumed Hair Oils of all odours.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free, at great reduction.

Price List on application.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSONS' goods orders should therefore be sent direct or through Commission Houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

30ju-74 40

SEWING MACHINES.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 23 Ludgate Hill, London, England, beg to direct the attention of the COLONIAL PUBLIC AND MERCHANTS to their well-known Manufactures,

Their List comprises the ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE AMERICAN HOWE MACHINES, adapted for all manufacturing purposes; and splendidly made

HAND MACHINES,
on the three principles of "single-thread," "spool lock-stitch," and "shuttle lock-stitch," viz.—The SPEEDWELL, the EXPRESS, and the SWIFTSURE.

The Machines made by this old-established Company have achieved a European reputation for quality and finish of workmanship, and simplicity of construction. The low prices also at which they are sold render them very easy of sale.

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Colt's New Government Army Revolver,

AS recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

Colt's Large Bore Breech-Loading Deringer,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

Colt's Deringer Revolver, for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from
COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO.,
14 Pall Mall, London, S.W.
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Health for a Shilling, BY THE USE OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

If your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davernport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering; and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

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Agents for Shanghai—Messrs. WATSON & CO.
& Co.

Hongkong—Messrs. WATSON & CO.
30c-74 22 29th March, 1874.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July	3 Hupeh	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	July 2	General	Russell and Co
...	3 Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Simmons	Hankow and Ports	...	do	Russell and Co
...	3 New York	Am str	1373	Furber	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	...	do	Geo. F. Bowman
...	3 Yungching	Chi str	661	Gibbon	Hongkong, etc	June	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	3 Killarney	Br str			Amoy			Olyphant and Co
...	3 Wessel Castle				Sydney	Mar 16		
...	4 Tunsin	Br str	610	Bergman	Hankow and Ports	July 2	General	Butterfield and Swire
...	4 Lee Yuen	Chi str	734	Tisdall	Chefoo & Tientsin	June 30	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	4 Yangtze	Br str	782	Corner	H'kong & Canton	...	do	Siemssen and Co
...	5 Hupeh	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	July 4	do	Russell and Co
...	5 Fychow	Am str	879	Paul	Hankow and Ports	...	do	Russell and Co
...	5 Olympia	Ger str	777	Paulsen	Hamburg	May 1	do	Siemssen & Co
...	5 Jurgan	Ger bq	269	Wendt	Keelung	July 3	Coals	Chapman, King and Co
...	6 Sin Nanzing	Br str	772	Drage	Newchwang	...	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	6 Shanghai	Br str	1198	Hardie	Hankow and Ports	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	6 Hochung	Chi str	849	Andrews	Hankow and Ports	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	6 Adele	Am sch	387	Lapham	Foochow	...	Poles	Frazar and Co
...	6 Ariel	Br bq	358	Molsen	Nagasaki	June 28	Coals	Lane, Crawford and Co
...	6 Tung Chi	Chi str			Cruise			
...	6 Paouting	Am str	640	Wells	Chefoo & Tientsin	July 1	General	Russell and Co
...	7 Fu Sing	Chi str	532	Andrews	Tientsin, etc	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	7 Appin	Br str	394	Russell	Chefoo & Tientsin	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	7 Menzaleh	Fr str	1008	Pasqualini	Hongkong	...	Mails, etc	Messageries Maritimes
...	7 Shantung	Am str	724	Winsor	Chefoo & Tientsin	...	General	Russell and Co
...	7 Europe	Br str	528	Beckett	Swatow & Amoy	...	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	7 Haiching	Chi str	409	Crowd	Tientsin, etc	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	7 Hirado	Am str	1084	Gray	Hankow and Ports	...	do	Russell and Co
...	8 Hupeh	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	...	do	Russell and Co
...	8 Glenroy	Br str	1370	Hoggs	London	May 20	do	Holiday, Wise and Co
...	8 Ajax	Br str	1549	Kidd	Liverpool	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	8 Malwa	Br str	1775	Tomlin	Hongkong	July 5	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co
...	8 Ningpo	Br str	761	Rayner	H'kong & Canton	...	General	Siemssen and Co
...	9 Jan Peter	Ger bq	336	Molsen	Hakodadi	June 18	Sea Weed	Eduard Schellhass and Co
...	9 Ichang	Br str	699	Carnell	Hankow and Ports	July 7	General	Butterfield and Swire
...	9 Nevada	Am str	2143	Coy	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	...	do	Geo. F. Bowman

DEPARTURES

(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
July	3 Ida F. Taylor	Am bq	621	Burtose	Puget Sound	General	Frazar and Co
...	3 Costa Rica	Am str	1084	Conner	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	do	Geo. F. Bowman
...	3 Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow and Ports	do	Russell and Co
...	3 Bengal	Br str	1303	Douglas	Yokohama	do	Augustine Heard & Co
...	3 Haining	Br str	546	Hutchison	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	3 Chihli	Am str	763	Patterson	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Russell and Co
...	3 Aden	Chi str	507	Tillet	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	3 Hupeh	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
...	4 Peking	Br str	1274	Tapp	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	4 Gornostai	Rus. g-b	450	Ferentief			
...	5 Peiho	Fr str	1217	Melizan	Hongkong	Silk and General	Messageries Maritimes
...	5 Yangching	Chi str	661	Gibbon	Tientsin	General	C. M. S. N. Co
...	5 Fusiama	Am str	1113	West	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
...	6 William H. Besse	Am bq	1025	Besse	Guam	Ballast	Master
...	6 Diamant	Ger bq	296	Ackomann	Nagasaki	General	Master
...	6 Hupeh	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
...	7 Tunsin	Br str	610	Bergman	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	7 Lee Yuen	Chi str	734	Tisdall	Chefoo, &c.	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	7 Killarney	Br str	1060	O'Neil	Newchwang	do	Olyphant and Co
...	7 Forward Ho	Br sh	942	Wade	Foochow	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston & Co
...	7 Norman Court	Br sh	833	Shewan	Foochow	Sundries	Turner and Co
...	8 New York	Am str	1373	Furber	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	General	Geo. F. Bowman
...	8 Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
...	8 Sin Nanzing	Br str	722	Drage	C'foo and Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	8 Menelaus	Br str	1526	Pexton	London	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	8 Yangtze	Br str	782	Corner	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
...	8 Kronprindsessen	Dan bq	344	Casfersen	Tientsin	do	Eduard Schellhass & Co
...	8 Paouting	Am str	640	Wells	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Russell and Co
...	8 Hupeh	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
...	8 Fusing	Chi str	532	Andrew	Tientsin, &c.	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	9 Lammermuir	Br sh	1054	Maxted	London	do	Thorne Brothers and Co
...	9 Shanghai	Br str	1198	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	9 Olympia	Ger str	777	Paulsen	Swatow	do	Siemssen and Co
...	9 Amaide	Ger bq	370	Brinckoneier	Nagasaki	do	Eduard Schellhass and Co
...	9 Europe	Br str	528	Beckett	Swatow	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	9 D'Estrees	Fr. corv.	750	E. Didot			

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